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G. BAILEY, JUN., EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

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3 Mr. V. B. Palmer, at his newspaper agency, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore, is duly authorized to procure advertisements for

this paper.

Yithin the last week we have received two or three requests to have the direction of papers changed, without informing us to what post office, county, or State, the papers have heretofore been sent. Without these, we cannot change the direction in the other Colonies, has established the following feets. That while melioration is a great.

Accounts are kept with each subscriber, and when we receive money from him on his subscription, it is immediately passed to his credit.

Agents will notice that we keep an account will be the part of the part o Agents will notice that we keep an account with each subscriber. Hence no accounts will be kept with the agents; and in transmitting moneys on which they are entitled to a commission, they will retain the amount of their commission, and, in all cases, forward the money with the names, so as to make the account even at each remittance.

13 Agents will notice that we keep an account will be keep an account, and in all cases, forward the money with the names, so as to make the account even at each remittance.

15 Agents will notice that we keep an account with the send us fractional parts of a dollar can now do so with

fractional parts of a dollar, can now do so without increasing the postage, by remitting pre-paid post office stamps, which can now be obtained at We invite the attention of those who are ting moneys to the following table, show-

ing the rate of discount on uncurrent money in this city. We earnestly hope that those who send money will endeavor to send such bank bills as are at the lowest discount : As are at the lowest discount:

Washington, D. C. - Par. Maryland - Baltimore - Par. Virginia - Par. Philadelphia - Par. Western Virginia - 2

New York city - Par. Ohio - 2

New England - 1-2 dis. Indiana - 2

New Logiand - 1-2 dis. Kentucky - 2

New Jersey - 3-4 dis. Tennessee - 3

Eastern Penn. - 3-4 dis. Michigan - 3

Western Penn. - 1 1-2 dis. Canada - 5

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 19, 1849. All communications to the Era, whether on business of the paper, or for publication, should be addressed to G. BAILEY, Jun., Washington, D. C.

> For the National Era. SKETCHES

MODERN REFORMS AND REFORMERS. GREAT BRITAIN AND BRELAND.

21 _ Abalition of Negro Sla Missionary Smith's Case"-Brougham-London Anti-Slavery Society-Immediate Abolition-Eliz-Speech of 1830-Insurrection and Anarchy in Jamaica, in 1832-William Knibb-Parliames Result of complete Emancipation in Antigua-The graph of the peroration. Apprenticeship doomed-The Country aroused-Brougham's Speech-Skulking of Ministers-The Colonies themselves terminate the Apprenticeship, August 1, 1838-Grand Results.

rose in the scale of civilization and morals. So, whites of Canada, the Anglo-Saxons in the Caribbean isles slept on quiet pillows.

But, though a heaven-wide remove from slavery, the apprenticeship was not a paradise to the negroes. The dissonance was inherent in the nature of the plan. Looking to harmonious results, it gave the planters too much power, or too little; the negroes too much liberty, or too little. The consequence was, interminable disputes between masters and apprentices; between planters ment and the Colonial authorities. The negroes were subjected to numberless oppressions, vexations, and privations. In all these collisions, by main causes originated with the planters, the magistrates, or the local Legislatures. The majority of the justices (especially those sent from England) endeavored to execute the abolition act in jority.

The particular product of the control has delined as to product the production of the control has delined as to product the production of the control has delined as to product the production of the control has delined as to product the production of the control has delined as to product the production of the producti

exercises the evening was spent until the hour of twelve approached. The missionary then pro-posed that, when the clock on the cathedral should began to strike, the whole congregation should fall upon their knees, and receive the boon of freedom in silence. Accordingly, as the loud bell tolled its first note, the immense assembly fell prostrate on their knees. All was silence

bell tolled its first note, the immense assembly fell prostrate on their knees. All was silence, save the quivering half-stifled breath of the struggling spirit. The slow notes of the clock fell upon the multitude; peal on peal, peal on peal, rolled over the prostrate throng, in tones of angels' voices, thrilling among the desolate chords and weary heart-strings. Scarce had the clock sounded its last note, when the lightning flashed vividly around, and a loud peal of thunder soured along the sky—God's pillar of fire and trump of jubilee! A moment of profoundest silence passed—then came the burst—they broke forth in prayer; they shouted, they sung, 'Glory,' alleluia;' they clapped their hands, leaped up, fell down, clasped each other in their free arms, cried, laughed, went to and fro, tossing upward their unfettered hands; but high above the whole there was a mighty sound, which ever and anon swelled up; it was the utterings in broken negro dialect of up ; it was the utterings in broken negro dialect o

Thus passed the night in St. John's. It was celebrated in a similar manner throughout the

lowing facts: That, while melioration is a great The Agents and others, in sending names, are requested to be very particular, and have each letter distinct. Give the name of the Post Office, the either change is safe to the person and property County, and the State.

**To Accounts are kept with each subscriber, and of the master: That, for either, it is the master. rather than the slave who needs preparation.

If ten years' experience ever proved anything on this planet, the demonstration of these propositions rings out clear from 800,000 voices in the British Colonies.

Considerations of principle, uniting with a mass of facts showing the superiority of immediate emancipation over the apprenticeship, induced the abolitionists of England, in 1836-7, to take a final stand for the complete disenthralment of the negro. Distinguished among their compeers for ability and zeal in this work, were Messrs. Buxton, Thompson, Sturge, and Scoble; the two latter gentlemen making a tour of inquiry through the West Indies. . Meetings to promote this object were held in large numbers and of unprecedented magnitude, in the latter year, in Great Britain. A numerous convention of delegates met in London, in November ; resolved that the apprenticeship should cease on or before the 1st of August, 1838; memorialized the Government against its continuance; and, through a depatation, waited on the Colonial Secretary, to enforce their appeal. They were coldly, not to say ontemptuously treated by Lord Glenelg. After electing a Central Committee, to watch the minstry and Parliament, the delegates went home to agitate the country. Thompson, Wardlaw, Smeal, and their coadjutors, aroused Scotland; whilst Sturge, Buxton, Scoble, and their friends, shook England. In the course of the fall and winter, petitions poured into Parliament with unprecedented velocity, flooding the tables of both Houses, whilst seven hundred thousand women presented their prayer to the Queen in behalf of her op-

pressed female subjects in the Western isles. Parliament began to move. On the 20th of petition from Glasgow and vicinity, signed by upwards of 100,000 persons, moved a series of resolutions for the speedy termination of the apprenticeship, supporting them by a speech worthy of his brightest fame, and whose immediate publicaary Inquiry—Buxton—The Apprenticeship pro-

posed-Adopted, August, 1833-Its workings- try. I cannot forbear quoting the closing para-Said Lord B .: "So now the fulness of time is come for at length discharging our duty to the African cap-tive. I have demonstated to you that everything Colonies themselves terminate the Apprenticeship, August 1, 1838—Grand Results.

[CONTINUED.]

In its actual workings, the apprenticeship realized most of the objections made to it by the abolitionists, and none of the horrible forebodings of their opponents. The instant transition of 800,000 slaves into quasi freemen, was not attended by any disorder whatever. And during the four years which the ill-contrived scheme lasted, the negroes were generally law-abiding, tractable, and willing to work efficiently for their old masters, in those hours which were their own, for fair wages. Not a drop of blood was shed:

ters, in those hours which were their own, for fair wages. Not a drop of blood was shed; crimes of all grades diminished; vagrancy seldom showed its head; property was respected; the adults banished many of those domestic vices incident to a state of slavery; the children filled the schools; and this class of West India seciety rose in the scale of civilization and morals. So, rose in the scale of civilization and morals. So, too, the estates of the planters generally increased in value; domestic trade revived; and even after the forts were dismantled, and the troops sent away to suppress an insurrection among the whites of Canada the Angle-Sayans in the Canada Christian sisters have cried aloud; I ask that their cry may not have risen in vain. But first I turn my eye to the Throne of all Justice, and devoutly humbling myself before Him who is of purer eyes than to behold such vast iniquities, I implore that the curse hovering over the head of the unjust and oppressor be averted from us—that your hearts may be turned to mercy—and that over all the cast His will may at length he done?

the earth His will may at length be done." On the 29th of March, Sir George Strickland brought forward a motion in the Commons for the termination of the apprenticeship on the 1st and special justices; between the Home Govern- of August following. Ministers moved as an amendment the second reading of a bill to modify the apprenticeship act. An exciting debate ensued, in which Lord John Russell avowed the no means were the negroes blameless; but their settled hostflity of Government to the abolition of the scheme. Sir George's motion was powerfully sustained by Mr. O'Connell and Dr. Lushington. Ministers were successful by a small ma-

should be completed by the appointed day. It was done-the Cabinet averted an inglorious defeat—the planters escaped a hurricane of violence in a dark night of negro insurrection—and, on the first day of August, 1838, the friends of emanci-

pation assembled in all parts of the Empire, to render thanksgiving to God for the final over-

throw of British negro slavery.

The great work of 1834 and 1838, which we have hastily scanned, was accomplished by the People, and not by the Government; by the Democracy, as distinguished from the Aristocracythe latter moving only when impelled by the former. Of political parties, the large share of abo-litionists came from the liberals. Of religious sects, the most active were the Friends, the Baptists, and the Independents. The cry occasionally heard in this country, that the abolition of West India slavery was intended to be an indirect blow at American republicanism, is the shallow cant of owlish ignorance or demagoguical hypocrisy. The Englishmen who bore a promi nent part in the abolition cause, generally admire our free institutions, and are now efficient labor ers in those reforms which aim to cripple the power of the privileged orders, to prevent class legislation, and to secure the equal rights of the asses of their countrymen.

The conduct of the emancipated negroes dur ing the last ten years has justified the eulogium ounced upon them by Lord Brougham, in the last of the two quotations from him. Society in the islands is gradually settling down upon a civilized basis. The magistrate has driven out the lized basis. The magistrate has driven out the into his wagon, and began the perilous journey overseer; the school has taken the place of the through the heights and depths the broken pave whipping-post; the press has supplanted the tread-mill; the monopoly of the absentee planter naintains an unequal struggle against the individual enterprise of the native. It is said that the large landed estates are diminishing in value; that the quantity of sugar, coffee, and rum, annually produced, decreases; that the negroes are reluctant to labor upon these large properties, preferring to set up little shops, or work at trades, or cultivate small grounds on their own account In the mass of conflicting testimony, it is difficult to get at the precise facts. I suspect, though, that these reports, so far as they originate in the islands, result to some extent from the efforts of agents of absentee proprietors to depreciate the properties, that they may purchase them at low rates; and from the deceptions of planters, who wish to maintain protective duties on their products, that they may enjoy a monopoly of the trade with the mother country. But I presume that, to a considerable extent, these reports are true. I regret that they are not wholly true. Huge monopolies in the soil are hostile to human happiness. I hope these large estates will continue to diminish in value till they are broken up into small freeholds, each being cultivated by its individual owner. Such a consummation will be deprecated only by those who believe that the chief end of poor men, in hot climates, is to work as day laborers, on small wages, for bloated capitalists, in the production of large quantities of cotton, coffee, sugar, and rum.

For the National Era. CHARITY IN THE COUNTING-HOUSE AND OUT

OF IT.

OF IT.

OF IT.

It's a desolate place, that suburb of Fulton. Of a cold, dark evening, when the easterly wind draws down the valleys, and the clouds drift by with a snow-spit now and then, I know not of a more desolate place on earth. The long Front street of Cincinnati, which runs by the river-side, and follows the vagaries of the stream, at length draws close under the hills, and melts into the single avenue which forms the thoroughfare of the suburb city of Fulton. In front, rolls the turbid Ohio; behind, rise the precipitous hills, whence clay avalanches forever noiselessly slide, pressing houses and stores hourly forward, forward, like an inexorable fate.

Slowly, wearily, through the mud of that sin-

Slowly, wearily, through the mud of that single thoroughfare, now on planks, now on the railway which runs in the midst of the street, now on the curb-stone of some intended, but never completed side-walk, the straight, soldier-like form of Ferdinand Spalding glanced amid the increasing snow-flakes, as he struggled, after a ong day's work, to seek the material of more work. On his left lay the ship-yards, with their ribs of future leviathans glistening in the ghostly snow-light. Hill-pressed houses, nodding in tipsy reverie, uncertain when to tumble, glowered on his right. Before him, the locomotive, filling the street with its black-white breath, and turning the snow-flakes to grains of gold with its fiery eye, came screaming, crushing onward. But Ferdinand saw not the silent spectral forms around him, heard not the shrick of the monster that drew near. The voiceful electricity which overhead was carrying on the chit-chat of men a thousand miles apart, had no interest for him at that moment. He had left hungry children, a fireless hearth, a sick wife behind him; and his soul, commonly as free from care as a bird, was for a while bowed down. Slowly, wearily, Ferdinand has passed by the embryo steamers, the grating saw-mills, the chipping, splitting, planing machines, the subterranean rolling-mills, where half-clad, brawny men struggle forever with red-hot serpents of iron, and has entered the city, as

not serpents of iron, and has entered the city, as street after street becomes conscious of gas.

It was the same snow-spitting evening, two men, longer in conversation than usual, still sat over the store-stove in Main street. The gloomy night grew darker, and still they talked.

"I give freely," said the younger, buttoning his safe cost over a samewhat corpulent person.

"I give freely," said the younger, buttoning his sack coat over a somewhat corpulent person, and drawing himself up with an air of satisfaction. "For my means, Deacon Stiles, I give freely. I know the wants of the poor, sir. I have visited the poor. My wife, your niese, sir, does nothing but mother them. I give freely, but never blindly, Deacon Stiles; never blindly."

The elder, who had been sitting, doubled up, with his small, quiet eyes fixed upon the stove, suddenly opened those eyes to double dimensions, laughed in a supernaturally noiseless manner, and turning his cud, repeated, "Never blindly, never blindly, Reuben—freely, I know it, but never blindly"—and he chuckled again, like a spectre.

as he took his chair again. "I have no flannel to sell you, my friend."

The stiff bow was repeated, the straw hat replaced, and the cashless purcheser passed out once more into the storm. He tied one or two other stores, but to no purpose so making up his mind to come at early daw, to his usual place of purchase, he turned to strace his steps over the desolate path he had so litely trodden in vain.

vain.
"My neighbor makes beggars, repeated Reuben, as the door closed. The Dacon, who had "My neighbor makes beggars, repeated Reuben, as the door closed. The Lacon, who had
watched the countenance, mannet, and voice of
Spalding, with his half-shut eys, laughed in
his soul, and said to his companon, in a queer,
confidential way, as though the tore had been
filled with people, "Wrong, Raben; honest—
works hard—seen better times."

Reuben would have gone into in argument to prove that he was right; but the beacon, shaking with noiseless mirth, stopped him with "No talk, no talk; minds me want flaniel myself. Cash

here."

The young tradesman laughed heartily at the idea of requiring the rich oil Deacon to pay cash, but nevertheless took the money, and the two soon parted. Reuben returned to listen, over his chops and young hyson, to lis wife's account of the poor she had been mohering that day; while the old man, who lived par Columbia, got ments and immeasurable mud-loles of the same pathway which Spalding was pursuing on foot. Deacon Stiles knew very well that Spalding was pursuing it; he knew where he lived, had inquired into his condition, had lent him, or rather his wife, customers; and yet this dismal evening, as he passed the weary walker though he looked closely at him, he did not stop as one might have closely at him, he did not stop as one might have supposed he would, to take him up; but drove quietly by, and left the stray hat to catch the snow-flakes at its leisure. Had Reuben been there, he would certainly have said, "Wrong, almost like a frown crossed his brow at this Deacon." Perhaps the old nan thought so; for his head shook as if palsy-tricken with the laughter that filled him, as an earthquake might some gray old continent.

Round a fireless fireplace smod four shivering children. In their midst, on his knees, a fifth was

some gray old continent.

Round a fireless fireplace smod four shivering shildren. In their midst, on his knees, a fifth was trying to kindle some wet chips that he had just brought from the ship-yard, at he returned from his day's work at the bagging factory. On the bed lay the mother, a new-born infant, and a little girl with the quinsy. Of the two boys and two girls, who stood about the fire-builder, but one had on shoes—it was the smallest, not two years old. A pile of red flannel shirts lay upon a huold. A pile of red flannel shirts lay upon a bu-reau. The room was clean, and, had there been cle Stiles, who told me about it, said you must go; reau. The room was clean, and, had there oven a fire, would have been quite cheerful, with its white curtains and engravings. Over the mantel hung a portrait of the Duke of Wellington, and above it, the sword of an English officer.

"Ah! well, my love, well! Deacon Stiles, well! If he desires it, of course. I respect the Deacon, Mrs. Small. But how comes he to know anything.

ime extinguish their hopes.

"It's too hard on you, John," said the pale mother, faintly, "after your twelve hours' labor."
"Make it go yet, mother," answered John, with

a tone that was a perfect challenge to despond-ency. "Father's had many a worse time making ency. "Father's had noted in the mountains."

John tonselve the little girl that has gone to the door to see who is come; slips something into her hand, and slips himself down the abrupt hill, over the rail track, to the road where his old white horse and green wagon are waiting for him. No one on earth heard that small laugh through the nose, as he turned his cud with closed lips, and wiped the t woman, thankfully, "but what the dollar means, don't know. Let us thank God for it, though, for there's not a mouthful in the house but John's

they all knew that was for mama?" and the most delicate morsels of cream candy were for poor Kate; they wouldn't hurther throat one bit. "But who could the strange man be?" There was no end of wondering. In half an hour, the father's step was heard. The door opened; the children-sprang to meet him; he embraced them with a mournful face; but their hearts were so bright that their eyes were dim, and they saw in his countenance reflected the joy that sparkled in their own.

"And who was it brought your flannel," said the mother, "and what does the dollar mean?"

"Flannel! dollar!" cried Ferdinand, with amazement. The articles were shown him, but

amazement. The articles were shown him, but there was no end of wondering. The cry still was, Who could the strange man be?"
However, the dollar was used, and John ate his

dinner in company.

Long after those merry eyes were closed and those cheerful voices silenced, Ferdinand was at work. The sick child turned and moaned, and

those cheerful voices silenced, Ferdinand was at work. The sick child turned and moaned, and he gave it drink, and it, too, slept at length. He beat up his wife's pillow, walked the uneasy infant to rest, and in the intervals, and after all were lost to this world's trials, his needle was busy. It was a strange sight, doubtless, to any ghosts that flitted through Fulton that night—this old soldier of the Peninsula making flannel shirts on the banks of the Ohio.

Spalding had come to America with a competence. He had bought a farm in Ohio; had been ruined by Merino sheep and endorsements. Giving up everything, he came to Cincinnati, where he knew one man; that man was on his deathbed, and could not aid him. For months he had sought in vain for employment; he knew no one; his manner was abrapt, his pride strong; and but for some sewing which his wife was doing, they might all have starved or begged. When John got into the bagging factory, it was a help; but when the wife was prematurely confined in the midst of a contract which she had taken, and the pay for which depended on the exact completion of her work upon a specified day, all seemed lost. But Ferdinand was a man of resource; as a soldier he had used the next day the shirts were placed.

"How can I, without material?" "Are you a seamstress?"

"My wife is, sir."

"And you, like a lazy vagabond, depend of your wife, do you, sir! Leave my store!"

Reuben went home, full of virtuous indignt

How placidly falls the fire-light over this Sax-How placidly falls the fire-light over this Saxony carpet, these velvet-covered lounges, these damask curtains; how merrily it dances in the tall pier-glasses; how reguishly it opens for an instant the beauties of that landscape by Whittridge, then plunges it in darkness again, and laughs at you from the engraving after Teniers, or glooms from the copy of Rembrandt. The silent centretable is heaped with the soul-heard voices of the dead—Milton, Dante, Southey—how strange they must feel in their suits of gold and moroeco. A little woman sits by the grate, rocking anxiously. She shades her face with a paper. Perhaps it's the National Era? No; she's a kind little

it's the National Era? No; she's a kind little woman, and mothers the poor, but she hates antiwoman, and moders are post, ou she says slavery. She has an uncle, a rich uncle, in Louisiana. The negroes she feels sorry for, but what business has the North to meddle with slavery? She would like to have that question answered She gives a dollar a month to send King James's translation to Rome, but what has Ohio to do with

slavery?
The outer-door opens; there is a scrubbing and grunting, a knocking of feet, clearing of throats, and blowing of noses, and the little woman rocks more and more nervously. Then Reuben enters. "Oh! Mr. Small," says the little wife, hurriedly, "I've heard of such a case! such a case!"

above it, the sword of an English oneer.

The fire kindles, goes out again; once more it lights up, and the little solemn faces around glisten, and half smile; but the wet drops a second time extinguish their hopes.

Mrs. Smail. But now comes he to know anything of the poor? Does he visit the poor? He's a rich man, a fine man, Uncle Stiles; but a little ten, and half smile; but the wet drops a second time extinguish their hopes. pily. He thought partly of his own free-giving, partly of the unencumbered property of his wife's bachelor uncle.

This same old bachelor, after his visit to Spalding's with the flannel, had been tied to his bed by rheumatism; perhaps that hunt in the snow for the shirt-maker's house had some hand in it. Hope and perseverance conquer; the oak chips slowly catch the blaze; picture after picture on the whitewashed walls wakes up, and the little of he had got out again, and, on his way to town.

Mora.

The whole hideous truth—which he had held from him, afraid to think it—came like a blow upon the old man's heart. Faint and staggering,

for there's not a mouthful in the house but John's dinner."

John was about to say he had his dinner at the factory; and indeed he had eaten his usual chunk of bread—for his dinner was always' kept till evening, it tasted so much better at home—but he remembered the dollar, and saved himself from the temptation. He did not want to lie, even to give them a meal.

Little Mora, meanwhile, had run to the fire, to see what the strange man had given her. It was a paper of sugar-plums and candy, with an orange at the bottom of the bag. "That was for mama; they all knew that was for mama;" and the most delicate morsels of cream candy were for poor Kate; they wouldn't hurther throat one bit. "But

not move; the last disappointment at Reuben Small's; the short and shorter allowance of food, dwindling to nothing; his constant attendance for nearly forty-eight hours by the triple deathbed, which had taken away even the fragment of a meal and the semblance of a fire—these things were

soon told.

As the husband and father closed his melan-As the husband and father closed his melan-oholy tale, he rose, went to the drawer, and brought to the Deacon the remnant of flannel and the price of what he had used, telling him what it was. The old man sprang from his chair, up-setting the table, with the pitcher of milk and the loaf of bread, and dropping from his lap the mor-sels he had been cutting with his jack-knife.

lip trembled, and his eye swam. Reuben turned to present his goods, when the otier stopped him, and said, painfully, it seemed, but resolutely, "If I buy, sir, I cannot pay you till tomorrow, when I shall receive payment myself."

Reuben looked at the Deacon, at smiled. "Did name that the present his goods, when the otier stopped him, and said, painfully, it seemed, but no one thought of touching it. At last, an offer was made of some work, if a peculiar material could be had. Ferdinand went to his doesn't he, Deacon?"

"I am no beggar, sir," said Spalding, half amazed, half angry.

"I am no beggar, sir," said Spalding, half amazed, half angry.

"I spoke to this gentleman," rplied Reuben, as he took his chair again. "I have no flannel to self before the man who gave freely to the poor. Reuben remembered the straw hat, Had he cash? I solve to this gentleman," rplied Reuben, as he took his chair again. "I have no flannel to self before the man who gave freely to the poor. Reuben remembered the straw hat, Had he cash? The stiff bow was repeated, the straw hat replaced, and the cashless purchaser passed out once more into the storm. He tied one or two other stores, but to no purpose so making up other stores, but to no purpose so making up of the sword and the portrait of Wellington. The money is an all the present this goods, when the otier stopped him, John's wages were reserved for rent. The money due the strange visiter of the snown gible tay in the drawer, but no one thought of touching it. At last, an offer was made of some work, if a peculiar material and went to his down't have some material to morrow, when I shall receive payment myself."

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"I have not it tell yo

and her work on seven dozen red flannel shirts." As the Deacon grew warmer, he spoke louder and more like other men. "Yes, sir," and he opened his eyes on the Main street dealer, whose gaze was now on the still coffins, now on the hollow-cheeked children, "the making of seven dozen red flannel shirts were they cheated out of." The red of the flannel seemed reflected in the cheeks of Reuben. "Then they began to starve," continued the speaker; "the sick felt it most; they sold all to the bed, that portrait of Wellington, that sword, which this man had used under the eye of Wellington. More work was effered; a rare material was needed; the only man—hear me, Reuben!—for Reuben had risen and gone to the window—"the only man who had that material would not trust him, though he offered the rial would not trust him, though he offered the

"Cruel wretch," cried Mrs. Small. "Yes, cruel," said her uncle, "through his thoughtlessness; through his theory that charity was not to be given by trusting, by loaning, in the way of business, at the counting-house."

"And did they starve?" oried Reuben, turning, with tears running down his cheeks, after a fashion that made his wife admire him more than

ion that made his wife admire him more than ever. "Did they indeed starve?"

"They had money in the house," continued the Deacon, "but it was not theirs; they would not use it. They lived on corn meal; they picked up bones and boiled them; but, starving on such things dried up the mother's milk; the child died; the mother's heart sank, broke; she could eat nothing they could buy with the few cents they earned now and then, her stomach rejected it— she died; the little girl, with the quinsy, had no medicine, no food, no warmth, no mother, and she died, too. You may say yourself, Reuben, if they starved or not."

"And I am their murderer," cried the conscien stricken man, pressing his hot head against the wall, as if to crush the thought that haunted him. "No, Reuben," said the old man, kindly, "you are not their murderer; but neither are you what you might have been—their saviour. God put it in your power to save them, but you did not dream that a counting-room, that cloth-selling, might be made the field and the means of such wonders You had not learned that the best sphere of char

ity is our daily walk in life."

Just then, the father and the minister came in the neighbors gathered; the service proceeded; the broken-hearted family gathered around the coffins, and gave the last look; but their hearts, much as they suffered, did not suffer as his did that day, when the clods fell on the victims want, for their consciences were unclouded.

For the National Era. A DIRGE.

BY DR. CALEB COPE. "Minstrel! why so long for aken Lies thy once enchanted lyre? Say, cannot thy touch awaken Yet again its notes of fire?

"Has the soul of song departed?" As I wandered, weary-hearted, By a streamlet's grassy side.

Autumn, like thy flowers, all faded "Late, with joy, I hailed thy coming,

"Loved the wild bird's song of wailing, "I had then two plants that flourished

"The loved partner of my bos Greets me with her smile no Greets me with her smile no more, For she faded like a blossom Which the Autumn winds sweep o'er.

4- Love's fond tears were streaming o'er her When from earth her spirit fled,

"Then our child—the loved, the gifted— Closed in death his mild blue eyes, And the Autumn leaves are drifted O'er the grave-mound where he lies. "Down the glen or through the wildwood By my side he runs no more, Nor with songs of merry childhood Comes to meet me as of yore.

"Sweetly was his last faint whisper Breathed amid death's gathering of But the pale lips of the lisper Now are voiceless in the tomb.

"Autumn gales are wildly sweeping By the spot where they are laid— Bud and Blossom, lowly sleeping, In their burial robes arrayed. "Since that time, each day succeeding Comes with darker, gloomier dawn And this heart, forlorn and bleeding Only feels that they are gone.

"Ask not, then, for joy's bright token, From a heart that grief has wrung; For life's 'golden bowl is broken,' An't its 'silver cord' unstrung.

"Now, like Summer's withered roses
Lie the sparkling dreams of yore;
Midnight gloom my path encloses,
Hopeless—cheerless—evermore." "Minstrel!" said the Autumn spirit,
"Think not Heaven unkind to thee:
Death earth's children all inherit;
Death thy portion soon will be.

"Turn! Oh! turn thy wandering vision From this world of woe and blight, Upward to those realms elysian, Where thy loved ones dwell in light. "Lo! what prospects rise before thee! Courts by feet angelic trod, Fadeless wreaths, and crowns of glory, Woo thy spirit home to God,"

Colerain, Belmont County, Ohio, EMANCIPATION IN KENTUCKY.

The Louisville papers contain the proceedings of a large meeting, held in that city, of the friends of gradual Emancipation. A committee reported resolutions, declaring that they disclaim all sympathy with Political Abolitionism, regarding Emancipation as a question of purely local character.

their postage from high rates to a low and uniform rate, changed its nature from that of stox to that of freight, or the just price of service ren-

dered. The tax on British postage he states The tax on American postage he estimates at more than .

timates at more than - \$1,000,000

He says: "Relieve postage of this character—
change its nature, as they did in England, to that
of freight—reduce it to its simple element of
transportation—then we may successfully enulate the example of England in Postage Reform,
relying on the energies of a young and growing
people to make up for the disadvantages of greater
territory and less population." erritory and less population."

This three-fold burden, of one million dollars, if it is to be continued by the Government, he advises, should be paid by the Government out of the common Treasury; and not leave the service to be performed as it is now, "at the ex-pense of a class of citizens who have no more in-

terest in the matter than the rest of the pub The amount required for the support of the Post Office is set at - \$4,400,000

Of which the Government should pay, for the unproductive routes, for newspaper postage, and for the expense of franked

matter - - \$1,000,000 Newspapers will pay - 750,000 - 1,750,000

Leaving to be raised from letters -To pay this last sum, at two cents postage, the number of letters required will be

The first year of cheap postage in Great Britain, the number of letters was

ters was - - - 160,000,000 Which, at two cents, would yield - \$3,200,000 The fourth year, the number was - 22,200,000

Should the same system be adopted here, and with a proportionate increase from fifty-eight millions, (the present number)—

The fourth year would give - And a proportionate increase in the which would yield, for letters alone
The number of letters in the British Post Office the eighth year was
The population served by the British Post Office, is

27,000,000

ish Post Office, is - 27,000,000
The square miles of territory are - 116,700
The population served by our Post
Office is - 20,000,000
The square miles in the States of
this Union, leaving out the Territories, are not less than - 1,199,000
It has been supposed that, considering the advantages derived by the British Post Office from their high rates of sea nostage, and considering the their high rates of sea postage, and considering the vastness of our territory, and the magnitude of

our system of mails, three cents will be cheaper, in proportion to the service performed, in this in proportion to the service performe country, than one penny is in England. Three hundred and forty-six millions of letters, at one penny, give £1,416,666 The whole cost of manager the British Post Office is -

the sea or packet postage, of Equal in Federal money, at \$4.84 per pound sterling, to - \$1,345,137 The British Post Office, therefore, does not depend on the packet service for its ability to sup-port itself; but the whole amount of sea postage

goes as nett revenue into the treasury. The cost of management of the British Post Office, reduced to Federal currency, is - - - I'he entire expenditure of our Post Office last year was - - - The cost of the British exceeds ours by \$734,240 Which shows that our Department is cheaper

than the British, and that two cents is as fully
the cost of the service rendered in this country,
as one penny is in England.
But the estimate only requires letters to pay - - - \$2,650,000
Fifty-eight millions, the present
number of letters, at two cents,
will yield only - - 1,160,000
Requiring an increase of letters of Mr. Niles considers that the number
of paying letters at three cents than the British, and that two cents is as fully

of paying letters at three cents, without abolishing the franking privilege, would be the first year at least

It is reasonable to expect that, at 92,900,000 crease the first year to at least . 100 000 000

Which would yield in revenue

And require a special appropriation for one year, to meet the deficiency, of The second year might fall short about half as much - \$325,000

The third year, the letters would pay more than the amount required from letter postage.

A gentleman now in England, having access to the best sources of information, has, on request, made special inquiries; and, in a letter dated 6th December, 1848, he gives figures differing a little

from those heretofore current in this country, but making the case stronger in favor of the present making the case stronger in ravor of argument.

Gross revenue for the year ending
5th January, 1848

Deduct receipts for foreign and colonial postage
Gross amount of penny postage
Cost of management for the year
Natt revenue of penny postage Cost of management for the year - 1,196,530
Nett revenue of penny postage - 368,486
Equal in Federal currency to - \$1,783,472
The cost of management of the British Post Office
the last year of the old system, and before the
great extensions of mail service and the expensive system of railroad service
were introduced, amounted to - £756,999
Which in Federal currency is - \$3,663,875
Showing that their machinery is more expensive
than ours, and that in emulating the example of
England we have the advantage of cheapness, notwithstanding the extent of our system of mails.
The following table shows, by comparison, the
gross income of the two Post Offices, beginning
with the fourth year of the new system, in England:

THE TERMS.

Exaulding

We again call the attention of our read atract from the "Terma" of the Era:

A subscriber sends us five dollars for three new sub bers, and thinks he carries out the spirit of the propositi Undoubtedly. A postmaster, not a subscriber, also sends three new subscribers on the same terms, presuming that w will not object. Certainly not. The only difference between to agents, is, that in the former the subscribers secure a themselves the benefit of the commission. This does not interfere with our regular agents, but rather helps them, by multiplying our readers, and thus extending the field for

their operations.

We hope each subscriber, as his subscription runs out, will bear in mind that, by a little exertion, he may secure two new subscribers, and supply himself and them for five

ns to the Era, whether on business of th paper or for publication, should be addressed to G. BAILEY, Jun., Washington, D. C.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 22, 1849.

THE HON. JOHN M. CLAYTON.

It is generally understood here that a telegraphi despatch from General Taylor has been received in Washington, requesting the Hon. John M. Clayton to accept the appointment of Secretary of State. Mr. Clayton is the author of the famous speech, in which is broached the project of a great Taylor Republican Party. The appointment is

"CHARITY IN THE COUNTING-HOUSE AND OUT OF IT."

We call attention to the simple, but powerfu narrative on our first page, illustrating two kinds of Charity. It is the first of a series which we have engaged from the same pen, to be furnished at intervals of two months, each complete in

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We are under great obligations to our kind friends, the publishers and booksellers. Their favors will be noticed next week.

THOMAS A. WADSWORTH Will oblige us by informing us immediately who

SPEECH OF GENERAL WILSON.

We never listened to a speech in the Hou which seemed to produce more effect than that made by General Wilson of New Hampshire last Friday. Read the report; though no report can do justice to his impassioned, manly oratory.

THE PLAN AND OBJECT.

The Washington Union, in one of its long articles urging the settlement of the Territorial Question, says, speaking of the bill of Senator Douglas:

for the admission of New Mexico into the Union, as a State, as soon as she shall have acquired the necessary population. It would be a violation of good faith, if any future attempt should be made to incorporate the Wilmet Proviso with this arrangement. Both parties are deeply interested in the adjustment of this exciting question. The friends of General Taylor are as much concerned enting further agitation as the Democratic But this is a question that overrides all party. But this is a question that overrides all party. The peace, perhaps the perpetuity, of the Union depends upon its adjustment. Who will refuse to lend a helping hand to its consummation? "We understand that some of the Southern mem-

bers are objecting to the bill. We have respectattach the same importance to them which they do. 'Will you,' say they, 'give up all Southern claim at once to California, and not only surrender her, but admit her two Senators at the next session, to assist the other Senators at the next session, to assist the other Senators from non-slaveholding States in fastening the Wilmot Pro-viso upon New Mexico? We answer frankly, we have no idea that California can ever bec we have no loca that California can ever become
a slaveholding State. Messrs. R. J. Walker,
Buchanan, and Cass, in their respective letters,
expressed the unqualified opinion that it could
never become such a State; that the nature of the population for the answer. There are very few of the people who are already there, and who are emigrating to her land, consist of American citi-

emigrating to her land, consist of American citizens and foreigners who are opposed to slavery.
What benefit can the South obtain from delay?
"The people of California, we hope, will prove true to the Union; in which case they will form a Provisional Government for their own protec-tion, and they will call a convention to frame a They will knock at the doors of the next Congress for admission as a State; and the strong presumption is, that she will then be admit-ted. Her Senators will then be at liberty to vote without restriction, and without a virtual pledge to the country to vote for any Territorial Go New Mexico which they may prefer and the apprehension is, that under such circumstances they will vote to fetter New Mexico with the Wilmot Proviso. The situation of things will be very different, if Congress should now vote for the bill to admit California as a State, and also New Mexico as soon as she is provided with an adequate population. This bill constitutes a system both for California and New Mexico. It would be the grossest breach of public faith, if the next Congress should attempt to incorporate the Wilmot Proviso with the arrangements for the reculation of New Mexico. the regulation of New Mexico. The two Sena-tors from California would be the last to coope-rate in such a fraud; and, for one, we say that if such an attempt should succeed in Congress, we should be the last person in this country to sub-mit to it. The South would resist such a gross violation—not only of their equal rights, but of the public faith—at any hazard. We should hold the regulation of New Mexico. The two Sens violation—not only of their equal rights, but of the public faith—at any hazard. We should hold men who could be capable of such double-dealing as guilty of one of the greatest political transgres-sions which could be committed. We should hold them as unworthy of being confederates in this great confederacy of States. We should hold that such a Covernment would not be fit to be great confederacy of States. We should hold that such a Government would not be fit to be trusted with the lives, the property, the rights, the liberty of the people who live under its laws. We see no benefit, therefore, in any delay. On the contrary, we see confusion, violence, every species of disorder in California, from doing nothing at this session; and danger to the Union, distraction—perhaps dissolution—from further procrastination and continued excitement."

The project of evading the slavery issue involved in the acquisition of Mexican territory, by the admission of California as a State, is not a new one. It was agitated among certain party tacticians last winter, after the failure of the Clayton Compromise. Who first suggested the idea, we are unable to say. Mr. Foote, on the introduction in the Senate of the first bill on the subject, seemed anxious to be recognised as the author of the scheme. That it originated among slaveholders, is not doubted; and that it found favor with Northern conservatives and officeseekers, is well understood. In the Washington correspondence of certain leading Whig papers in the North, hints were thrown out of the reasonableness of this mode of settling the controversy. It would save the honor of the South; it would secure the concurrence of the North; it would still agitation; it would remove an element greatly interfering with party arrange-ments; and all real friends of Free Soil would be satisfied, because Slavery could not pass beyond the Rio Grande, and the new State would, from necessity as well as choice, be non-slave-

The first bill brought forward by Mr. Douglas as we have seen, was summarily despatched by the Judiciary Committee of the Scinte. The second bill introduced by him defines the boundaries of California, and provides for the organization of a State Government in New Mexico, (to which it leaves a strip of two or three degree on the Pacific coast,) when the population

have reached the requisite number Mr. Hilliard, in the House, has given notice his intention to propose a substitute, containing provisions like those of the Senate bill, for the ritorial bills, when they shall be taken up and a few days since, while the Fortification bill was under consideration in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, he delivered

admit the probability that California would be a non-slaveholding State; but throughout he proceeded on the assumption that all the rest of the territory, whether annexed to Texas, or set apart under a distinct Territorial Government would be the heritage of Slavery. In fact, he proposed this scheme to Southern men, as the only one now left by which they could carry their peculiar institutions (Slavery) to the Pacific! (Mr. Hilliard, who thus seeks to export Slavery to the shores of the Pacific, is a Methodist

All these projects propose to authorize the formation of a State Constitution in California and pledge the faith of Congress to its admission as a State, on one condition only—that its Constitution be republican in form. The Government of South Carolina, under which more than half of the inhabitants are held in slavery, is republican in form. So was that of Rome, a republican form of Government, at the very moment when Slavery was blasting the fertile fields of Italy; and Athens enjoyed even a democratic form of government, while the large majority of ts population was in servile bondage.

Should any of these bills pass Congress, an California apply, with a republican form of Gov-ernment in her hand, for admission as a State, the faith of our Government would be pledged grant admission, though the new Constitut should tolerate Slavery, and though it might be proved that hundreds of slaves were already component portions of the population. One object, then, of this scheme is, to give Slavery an equal chance with Freedom in the new State; and, should it avail itself of the opportunity to found an empire there, to disable Congress of

We know that the "frank" admission of the aveholders, that the new State will be non-slaveolding, and the endorsement by Whig authorities of the assumption of Messrs. Cass and Buchanan, that Slavery cannot exist in California, have had their desired effect. The people of the free States incline generally to the same opinion and, for that reason, view with too much indifference this artful scheme of slavery-propagandism. There are members of Congress from those States, on whom Anti-Slavery people have been accustomed to rely, who are on the point of giving it their countenance. We doubt their sagacity. seems to us that a project, the paternity of which was claimed by Mr. Foote, who would prefer a lissolution of the Union to the adoption of any neasure for restricting Slavery; which was brought forward in the Senate by Mr. Douglas, who used every effort to encumber the Oregon bill with the Missouri Compromise, and who has since shown himself the indefatigable ally of the Slaveholders; which is strongly urged by Mr. Downs, one of the signers to the Calhoun Maniesto; which has been pressed by Mr. Hilliard in the House, as the only means left of carrying the peculiar institutions of the South to the Pacific coast; which is the favorite plan of the Washington Union, the fierce and exclusively sectional organ of the Slavery Interest; and which has not yet found an open advocate in a single member of Congress, known to be a sincere oppo-

nent of the extension of Slavery-is, to say the least, an extremely suspicious measure. We must not overlook the fact, that the emigration to California is from the slaveholding as well as non-slaveholding States. Numerous companies of adventurers are in formation all through the South and Southwest, and many vessels have already sailed from Southern ports-That the large planters, to any considerable extent, have yet commenced migrating, we do not suppose; but we know from sufficient testimony, that not a few of the class of smaller slaveholders are now on their way, with their slaves with them, to the Pacific shores. A citizen of Virginia, who has personal knowledge of what he affirms, assured us, a few days ago, of this fact and, soon after, we learned that Colonel of Missouri, had set out with eight slaves, intending to prepare a home in California, and then return for the rest of the slaves, and his family. Doubtless he is one of many. Now.

need we be told that, wherever slaveholders go non-slaveholders? The hundreds of thousands of white people in Kentucky are ruled by some thirty-one thousand slaveholders-the whole number, according to the Auditor's books. It will be so in California, unless the People there, now, institute at once a Provisional Government, and prohibit Slavery, or unless the Congress of the United States do this service for them. The plan of Mr. Douglas will not go into operation until the bodies of emigrants now on their march or about to start, shall have arrived; and then it is to be carried out under the auspices of the acting Governor and associate authorities, i the employment of the United States; whom, doubtless, ere this, the Executive in Washington. ever vigilant, and peculiarly so at this time, over the interests of Slavery, has despatched instructions calculated to defeat, if possible, any mani festation of the popular will against Slavery. No one, who recollects the pertinacity of the Administration on this point, its complete identification with the slaveholding interest, its great energy, its sleepless vigilance, and its unscrupulous pol-

icy, can doubt this. In view of all these facts and probabilitie how can any true friend to the maintenance of free institutions in the Territories, treat with

coleration this Douglas project! Observe how the editor of the Union reason with his Southern friends. Act now, support this bill, and, though we may lose California, yet we shall place its two Senators, and this Government, under such pledges, that they will all be restrained by good faith from attempting to impose any restriction on New Mexico. But, delay; let Congress adjourn without doing anything; and next winter, California will come, with a State Constitution, knocking at the door for admission. Her Senators then will be under no such pledges, and they will unite with the other non-slaveholders in imposing an Anti-Slavery restriction on New Mexico. The result would be, total loss, unless we should resist at all huzards, "and certainly we should be the last person in the country to submit to it."

This is the position of the Union. No construction can be given to it but this: the bill of Mr. Douglas, while it leaves to the People of California the whole power of settling this Slavery question, which it is not improbable they may decide against us slaveholders, secures to us the whole of New Mexico, including what may be swallowed up by Texas and the other portion, which, extending to the Pacific, will furnish ample ground for gradually extending our institutions all over Lower California!

Will the opponents of slavery-extension suffer this monstrous imposition? What is to be done? The bill will soon be taken up in the Senate and the House may probably see fit to delay discussion, while it shall be pending. The advocates of the bill have adroitly assumed that, as it proposes the organization of a State, the incorporation of the Wilmot Proviso will be inadmissible, as Congress can impose no other condition than that its form of Government shall be republican. This is simply assumption, nothing else. Congress claims to dictate the manner in which the Convention shall be chosen, the persons who shall be eligible, and the number of Representatives to which the new State shall be entitled. In the case of Missouri, it prescribed a most important condition to its admission as a State, which was mplied with; and in the case of Texas, it expressly ordained the Wilmot Proviso as a fundaatal condition to the admission of any States hat might be formed out of the territory above If this was constitutional, the same conlition in the organization of States below that attude would have been constitutional.

to admission under the provisions of the Federal Constitution. And such States as may be formed out of that portion of said Territory lying south of 36° 30' north latitude, commonly known as the Missouri Compromise line, shall be admitted into the Union with or without slavery, as the people of each State asking admission may desire. And in such State or States as shall be formed out of such territory north of tand Missouri Compromise line, slavery or involuntary servitude, except for crimes, shall be prohibited."

No slaveholder has ever questioned the consti tutionality of this provision, and yet it prescribe amental law in the organization of a Stat When the bill to authorize the People of California to form a State Constitution shall come up, why would it be improper to ingraft it this same condition? The very words of the Texas joint resolutions might be used provided, that "in such State, slavery or involuntary servitude (except for crimes) shall be prohibited." This is a high precedent. If Congress could, by joint resolution, enact that slavery or involuntary servitude (except for crime) should be prohibited in States formed out of the slaveholding country of Texas, certainly there can be no doubt of its power to prohibit the evil in States to be formed out of the free territory acquired from Mexico.

This is one form of making the bill safe for th nterests of freedom. Another form is furnished in the Ordinance of 1787, which makes the exclusion of slavery from the States to be formed out of the Northwest Territory, a subject of compact between those States and the United States. Thus: "The following articles shall be considered articles of compact between the United States and the People and States of said Territory, to be forever unalterable unless by common

The Confederation possessed the same power over the Northwestern Territory which the Government of the Union possesses over our present

Territories. The validity of this compact made by the forner, as referred to above, has never been quesioned by any judicial tribunal in the country; nd the compact has been regarded as the basis of the organization of all the States in the Northwest Territory. If there be any doubt, then, as o the power of Congress to enact that Slavery hall not exist in a new State, there can be no doubt of its power to form such a compact (as the ix fundamental articles of the Ordinance of 787 constitute) with New Mexico and Califoria. Let the bill for the immediate organization of California, as a State, and the prospective oranization of New Mexico, provide that an artiicle, excluding slavery from those States, shall e regarded as an article of compact between hose States and the United States, to be forever nalterable unless by common consent. This would be in accordance with the earliest and ost solemn precedent. It would be unquestionably legitimate, unless, indeed the ultra slavery osition be true, that Congress has no right to mact or agree to, any measure restricting slavery.

We hope the friends of Freedom in Congress will keep their eyes on the bill, and incorporate the Proviso in it, in one or other of the forms uggested. It may not succeed in the Senate, but assuredly he majority in the House, in favor of the Pro-

riso principle, is strong enough to do it. And this very thing their non-slaveholding constituents require them to do. Every free State in the Union, including Delaware, with the exception of Iowa, has instructed or requested its Senators and Representatives to use every effort to incorporate the Proviso in any bills for the establish. ment of Governments in these Territories; and many of them have issued positive instructions The will of the great majority of the American People on this subject has been clearly expressed. They do not wish that Freedom in the Territo tories should be left to the mercy of chance, or caprice, or corrupt policy—that any doubt or uncertainty should be suffered to hang over the des tinies of our Pacific Empire. They have resolved that it shall be dedicated as the home of Freedom and Freemen. They will accept nothing less than ositive prohibition of Slavery; and that Repre atative or Senator who attempts, by adopting bstantially the doctrines of the Nicholson leter, to escape the responsibility of deciding the uestion, and fixing the institutions of those vast untries, will be adjudged a traitor to the Cause of Liberty.

We need hardly say that, for one, we hold that clean territorial bill, with the Wilmot Proviso n it, is the measure demanded.

THE STATE OF THE QUESTION.

During the first weeks of the present session California, with the Wilmot Proviso in them, een brought to a direct vote in the House, they would have passed by an overwhelming majority, and, ere this, probably have been acted upon in the Senate. The friends of the Proviso were confident, united, and determined; its opponents were not prepared for a hard struggle. The lection just closed, if it had proved anything, had proved that the large majority of the American People were in favor of Free Soil

But there was delay! The House instructed the proper committee to report such bills the committee promptly obeyed - and that was an end of it. The friends of the Proviso were at any time numerous enough to compel action; but certain strategists, of influence and consideration ontrived to baffle all attempts to bring the bills under consideration. The arder of the Wilmot Proviso men cooled off; Southern tacticians plied heir arts; Calhoun brought his battery to bear; Conservatism began to deprecate agitation, Servility, to whisper "compromise." The confidence of the free State Representatives in each other was impaired; and the Senate device for adjusting the controversy by a State organization, was a new element of distrust and dissension. result was, that the fast friends of the Proviso became suspicious, apprehensive, and almost concluded that the safest course would be to let the bills alone, fearful that, if called up, the virtue of the House would be unequal to the task of stand-

ing by them. It was a temporary depression -a groundless panic. Last week, new life was infused into the ranks of Freedom by the speeches of Wilson of an expiring Congress, for a new one, he pro-New Hampshire, Buckner of Kentucky, Starkweather of New York, McClelland of Michigan, and others, whose arguments and appeals, in themselves, and in the response they received from the House, demonstrated that all was well. Whigs and Democrats, slave State and free State men,

Now, then, is the time for action. Let there be no more delay. Had General Taylor lain within his entrenchments at Monterey, the battle of Buena Vista would never have been fought and won. Crockett's maxim is full of good sense-"First be sure you are right, and then go ahead." Let us have prompt and desive action in the House—its effect will be felt at the other end of the Capitol.

New Mexico needs a Government—she is free from Slavery-she asks to be preserved free. Give her a free Government. California, above all, needs a Government-a strong Territorial Government-she, too, is free, and asks to be kept free. Why delay? The time for action has come. The four quarters of the earth are pouring their living tides into that country—it has no laws; no Government; property and life are without protection, just where and when they are most imperilled. Slaveholders as well as nonslaveholders, are pushing their way into the Territory, and, unless Congress speedily interpose, a new element of violence and strife will be added to the anarchy which already reigns there. Let not the responsibility of withholding the authority of the Government, and the protection of our laws, from our brethren in that far country, rest upon the shoulders of the friends of Free have the majority in the House—they represent the great majority of the country—they are sus-tained by the people of California and New Mex-

ico-they propse merely to continue in those Territories the Freedom which already exists there—they hae Reason, Justice, Humanity, the Civilization of the Age, the Rights of Man, and the Sanctions of Heaven on their side. Let them act, then. Put trough the bills; send them to the senate, and, if hat body substitute them by the Douglas dodge, restore the original bills, and return them to th Senate. Let it take the responibility, if it pease, of defeating the will of the People, and witholding Governments from our Territories, becase it cannot send Slavery there!

The Proviso i no act of tyranny towards any section of the country, imposing on one section burdens or restrictions from which another is exempt. If the Souther man be prohibited from holding slaves in the "erritories, so will the Northern man be. It is anact which the Southern members generally have been expecting, to which some really feel no objection, and which would be hailed by many citizens of the South itself.

MOVIMENTS IN CONGRESS.

House.-The majority of the members of the louse last Tueday seemed resolved to clear the Speaker's tableof business. Among other bills on his table is the one reported by Mr. Edwards, for the prohibiton of slave importations into the District. With a view to avoid reading this bill. some four or fiv attempts were made by the minority to get the House into Committee of the Whole on the sate of the Union-the year and nays being reputedly called; but they were unceesful. The previous question was constant ly put in requistion, for the sake of despatching siness; but & length the majority, tired out. were overcome ly a motion to adjourn; and there nust be another struggle, ere the bill in question can be reached.

SENATE.—The Senate seems resolved to force ome compromis in relation to California on the Civil and Diplonatic Bill. Mr. Walker, of Wisconsin, has offered a miserable amendment to the bill, extending erritorial laws to the torritories and virtually miking the President, Governorbut carefully avaiding the question of Slavery. It s a juggle, nothing better. Mr. Walker is the enator elect from Wisconsin, and borrows his bright idea, we presume, from Mr. Foote. Another movement is that of Mr. Bell, who has noved an amendment, incorporating the Douglas dodge, substantialy, in the Civil and Diplomati Appropriation Bil. If the Senate stoop to such paltry evasion, we hope there will be manlines nough in the House to put them under foot.

THE RILES OF THE HOUSE.

Two movements were made last week, unde he auspices of the Committee on Rules, to sus pend or abrogate two very important rules of the House: the first by Mr. Truman Smith, who eported from said committee the following res-

provides that, "when debate is closed by order of the House, any member shall be allowed in Committee five minutes to explain any amendment he may offer," be, from and after the 25th day of February instant, suspended during the residue

Without this five minutes rule, there would arcely be any discussion of a bill upon its merits, the debate in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union turning generally upon every subject but that involved in the bill. Besidesthis same rule gives a fair opportunity for the exposure of any plausible but dangerous amendment that may be sprung upon the members, and carried by a coup de moin at the last moment. Mr. Schenck pointed out the inexpediency of the resolution, in a few pointed remarks, and, on Resolved, That in reviewing the official course

This gag movement having been defeated another resolution was reported from the same committee, the object of which was, to prevent majority of the House from imposing an open responsibility on members—that is, from bringing them to vote yea or nay in certain critical ases. It proposed an amendment to the 26th rule, as follows: "After the word 'established' in the sixth lin hereof, insert, 'and it shall not be in order to

nove the previous question on the same day when

Certain days are set apart for the introduction of resolutions, and the States are then called in their order. Any one objecting to a resolution it must lie over, without debate, unless a twothirds vote can be secured for its consideration Many resolutions, embodying vital measures, although favored by a decided majority of the House, may in this way be defeated-and, often of Congress, had bills for the organization of are defeated; for being laid over is equivalent, to Territorial Governments in New Mexico and all practical purposes, to indefinite postponement. Only in one way can a majority carry into effect its will and that is, by a demand for the previous mestion the moment the resolution is introduced If sustained, this brings the House to an immediate vote. Thus it was, that Root's resolution, instructing the Committee on the Territories to re port Territorial bills with the Wilmot Proviso, and Gott's resolution, instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to report a bill to abolish the slave trade, were passed. Had the resolutions been introduced, and no demand for the previous question been made, instant objection would have arisen, no vote could have been had, and the resolutions would have gon over—that is, been, in fact, indefinitely postponed The rule, then, by which a vote may be obtained the same day a resolution is offered, is one secur ing the majority a rightful control, and providing

> to the People. Mr. Jenkins exposed the operation of the mendment, which was also opposed by Mr. Evans, of Maryland. Mr. Root hoped that, so long as the House professed to act openly, and to vote by yeas and mays, so that the country might see what was done, and how they acted upon any proposition, the power of a majority to vote upon it would be retained. That right would be abandoned by the adoption of this proposition.

for imposing upon members a just responsibility

The discussion was cut short by a call for the orders of the day; but, on the following day, the subject came up again, when Mr. Wentworth made short work of it. After pointing out the unfairness of making rules at this late period of

"It is very seldom that States are called on fo "It is very seldom that Sinces are they give rise resolutions; and when they are, if they give rise resolutions; and when they are, if they are the are they are the are the they are the are they are they are they are the are the are the are they are the are resolutions; and when they are, it they give rise to debate, they pass through a process which is called 'going over under the rules,' and are never heard of more. Now, unless there be the privilege of moving the previous question, there is no way to pass a resolution which any majority less than two-thirds may favor. The proposition before the House is, to do away with the right to call the previous question. And what is the reacall the previous question. And what is the rea son therefor? Clearly because the party pledged both to the North and to the South fears that i may be compelled, by some resolution, to show its hand; because the party boasting of the hero of Buena Vista for its leader, and that it never surrenders, never shuns, responsibilities, &c., wishes to avoid some very delicate questions that may

divide its ranks.

"In the next Congress there are to be men of a great diversity of pledges, who will act with the party in power. They may wish secretly to violate those pledges, when they would not dare do it openly. Under this change of the rules, their object can be attained. You can get no test vote upon the Free Soil question, nor upon any other upon which the supporters of the Administration may divide. But there is no need of the amendment proposed, in order to enable men to dodge, but will, to be sure, furnish greater facilities, and the dodging will not be so flagrant. Under the present system, the yeas and nays are not called upon seconding the demand for the previous question. Members who are afraid to vote on one side or the other of a resolution, can vote against rescinding the previous question. This is often done. Failing in this, they can sit in their seats and not vote. If they are afraid to do this, they can run out under pretence of being sick; or they can get the proposition in such a position upon the Speuker's table, or in the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, as that it never will be reached in the order of business, and can never be taken up out of order, save on Mondays, and then only by a vote of two-thirds. In th's latter condition are Mr. Gott's

resolutions, which this House cannot reject, and dare not pass. They sleep the sleep of death upon your table, with a majority of this House professing to be in their favor. Alongside of them sleeps the bill for the prohibition of the slave trade in this District, with a majority pro-Slave trace in this District, with a majority pro-fessing to be for it. In the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union also sleeps our Territorial bill, so much talked of; but it is all talk. It will not be touched, unless an indignant talk. It will not be touched, unless an indignant and betrayed people awake us to our duty. But what are the people, compared with a President who has the disposal of the patronage of this Government? With some politicians, the people lose all their importance after election.

"Under the rules of the House, as they now are, free labor has but little to expect. The Wilmot Preview the grent of a few to the control of the control of the state of

mot Proviso, the grant of a farm to every poor man, the election of all officers directly by the people, and other Democratic measures, stand no chance under the existing order of things. And if they are to be changed, let it be for the better, and not for the worse, as the proposition is. En-tertaining these views, (Mr. W. said,) he felt con-

tertaining these views, (Mr. W. said,) he left con-strained to make any motion that would finally dispose of the mrtter for this session. "Mr. W. then moved that the whole subject be laid upon the table. "The question was then taken, and, by ayes 110, noes not counted, the whole subject was laid on the table.

"Mr. Wentworth moved a reconsideration the vote, and moved that that motion be laid of the table; which latter motion prevailed." One of the neatest operations, decidedly, ever

performed by Wentworth. THE BLACK LAWS OF OHIO.

Ohio has at last done herself the credit of repealing her absurd, inhuman Black Laws. A bill to repeal them, and to establish schools for colored children, introduced by Mr. Morse, a Free Soil children, introduced by Mr. Morse, a Free Soil representative from the Reserve, passed the House on the 30th of January by a vote of 52 to 10. It has also passed the Senate, and is now probably become a law. The following is a synopsis of the bill:

Sec. 1, Provides for the creation of school dis-

tricts for colored schools, and creates the office of

trustees for them.

Sec. 2, Provides for the election of trustees, by the colored tax-payers.

SEC. 3, Dedicates the taxes paid by colored

ersons to the support of the colored schools.

SEC. 4, Provides that the districts for colored rsons shall be deemed distinct bodies politic. SEC. 5, Defines who shall be deemed to be col-

SEC. 6, Repeals all laws creating disabilities The blacks under this law have not the right o sit on juries, or the benefit of the poor laws.—

Vew York Evangelist.

The repeal of these laws is one of the results f the late Free Soil demonstration in Ohio. We have already given the vote in the House. The vote by which the repeal was carried in the Senate is as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Ankeny, Archbold, Backus, Beaver, Bennett, Blake, Chase, Corwin, Dennison, Dimmock, Dubbs, Emrie, Evans, Graham, Haines, Hendricks, Lewis, Myers, Patterson, Swift, Wilson, Worcester, and Speaker Randall—23. 11 Democrats, 6 Whigs, 6 Free Soil.

Navs—Messrs. Blocksom, Burns, Byers, Claypoole, Conklin, Goddard, Judy, Randall, Scott, Vinal, and Whitman—11. 5 Democrats, 6 Whigs.

As usual in such cases, after having stubbornly esisted the repeal for the last twelve years, the Democrats were in at the death, taking the lead somewhat of the Whigs.

PUBLIC EDUCATION IN MASSACHUSETTS.

We have examined with great pleasure the welfth annual report of the Massachusetts Board of Education, together with the twelfth annual report of the Secretary of the Board, the Hon. HORACE MANN. This gentleman has been the soul of the common school system in Massachusetts, and no more than justice is done him by the Board in the following resolutions passed at its meeting held in December, 1848:

of the late Secretary of the Board, we are led to contemplate extraordinary proofs of the devotion of talents of the highest order, under the influence of the purest motives, to a work of usefulness, which in respect alike to the magnitude and per-manence of its results, and the nature and extent of the labor involved in it, may be deemed as unsurpassed in the annals of the Commonwealth.

Resolved, That in yielding to the necessity of dissolving the connection which has so long sub-sisted between the Board and its late Secretary we desire to place on record, and to tender Mr Mann the most unqualified assurance of our

variance of his services, and of our warmest personal regard, and best wishes for his future usefulness, honor, and happiness. In view of the great results of the labors of Mr. Mann in Massachusetts, it is surprising that the States of the West have not followed the example of that Commonwealth, in the establishment a State superintendency over their common chools. Without one directing mind, to secure unity, continuity and efficiency of effort, the comnon school system must prove a failure. The most liberal appropriations will avail little. School-houses will become dilapidated; the Peo ple grow indifferent; the attendance of scholars will be irregular; there will be no supply of competent teachers; and numerous districts will be left without instructors. The greatest want of the Western States is, a well regulated system of public education, established under rigid responsibility, and a supervision comprehensive and mintermitting. In this respect, as in many others, Massachusetts is a model. For a series of years previous to 1837, public education in that State was on the decline. "School-houses had been growing old, while new ones were rarely erected. School districts were divided, so that each part was obliged to support its schools on the moiety of a fund, the whole of which was a scanty allow ance. It was found that children could be profit ably employed in many kinds of labor-in factoories, in the shoe-making business, and in other nechanical employments; and this swelled the already enormous amount of non-attendance and irregularity. The multiplicity of different books in the same school embarrassed all kinds of instruction. The business of school-keeping fell more and more into the hands of youth and inexperience; so that in rare instances only did the maturity of years pervade the indiscretions of the young. Not only so, but the average time during which teachers continued in the busines of school-keeping was shortened; so that the children suffered under the perpetual removals and unskilfulness of first experiments."

We presume all this, and more, might be said or the schools in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. The appointment of Mr. Mann in 1837, opened a new era to the cause of education in Massachusetts his courageous fidelity in the discharge of his duties, and his arduous, well-directed labors breathed new life into the common school system, and have won for him a reputation not confined

to this country. We find in the Secretary's Report some very nstructive statistical tables. In the year 1837, the aggregate amount of vol untary appropriations for common schools, by the towns and cities of the Commonwealth, was

400,000. From that time, it increased every year, until, in 1847-'48, it had nearly doubled, be ing then \$749,943.45. So much for having a Superntendent or Secretary, devoting his life to the task of arousing the public mind to the necessity of education From a table given of the number of male and

emale teachers employed for a series of years, ending in 1847-'48, we learn that the work of educating children is passing into the hands of the women. In 1837, the male teachers numbered 2,370; from 1843 to 1846, they numbered from 2.500 to 2.600; after that they decreased; and in 1847-48, they amounted to 2,424. The number of female teachers, 3,591 in 1837, has increased steadily every year, and in 1847-'48, had reached 5.510. "What other inference," says Mr. Mann. can be drawn from the great excess in the number of female over male teachers in Massachusetts, unprecedented and unapproached as it is, anywhere else, than that the young women of this State are better educated, as a class, than those in any other part of the world." We doubt not that the inference is in accordance with facts. but, one reason why fewer females are employed in the Western States in teaching, is, the activity

of the demand in the marriage market. Even in Massachusetts, where school advan-

tages are so abundant and accessible, and where the People seem to be so thoroughly penetrated the writhings of a miserable woman scourged at with a sense of the vital importance of education, the cart-tail, or strangling in the ducking stool the non-attendance of children in the common schools is a prevailing evil. The whole number of children in the State in 1847-'48, was 214,436; peine forte et dure-pressed slowly to death under and yet, in that year, "of those supposed to be planks-for refusing to plead to an indictment for wholly or mainly dependent upon the common witchcraft. What a change from all this to the schools for all the school education they will ever obtain, there was an unbroken and aggregate absence, in summer, of 42,960, and in winter, of 29,413—that is, there was this number of children who, respectively, during the winter and the influence of the schools!"

This evil, although showing some signs of abatement, Mr. Mann considers beyond the reach of argument. He would have the Government interpose, and enforce attendance. The remedy is too arbitrary to be submitted to by Americans. It is scarcely worth while to talk about it. It is one of those evils which, if beyond the reach of enlightened public sentiment, must be endured. We should put far more faith in the remediate influnces of such labors as those of Mr. Mann, than in the most stringent legislation. No matter how good the thing is, you cannot force it upon the American People

The rest of the report of the Secretary consist chiefly of an admirable disquisition on education, under several distinct heads-Physical, Intellectual, Moral, Political, &c.

INDIA COTTON-GROWING.

From the report to the Government of the Sect Committee appointed to inquire into the growth of cotton in India, an abstract of which appears in the London Anti-Slavery Reporter, we ther the following facts:

Over a great portion of India, cotton has been or ages produced in large quantities. The internal consumption of the article is enormous: for, although India at this time yields a larger annual cotton crop than that of the United States, a small quantity only is exported, mainly to China and England.

The quality of the cotton is greatly inferior to hat of the United States, and to compete with the atter must enter the market from 15 to 25 per cent. lower. It is inferior in staple; and, in its cultivation and collection, the native laborers con-

tribute to its inferiority. Ever since 1783, the East India Company have been engaged in experimenting upon its cultivation. Of late, American seed has been tried to a considerable extent. It produces a better staple, and thrives on a poorer soil than the native, and the use of the gin has improved it on the score of cleanness. Only, however, in the Mahratta country, the Bombay presidency, and a single province in that of Madras, has the cultivation of American been regarded as entirely successful. The general result of the experiments which have been made has satisfied the Committee "of the power of India to supply Great Britain with cotton of a very improved quality, and to an indefinite extent." The difficulties to be overcome are the prejudices of the natives, the want of capital on the part of the cultivator, the great fluctua tions in the demand for cotton, which operates as great discouragement to the introduction of a ariety adapted to foreign and distant markets. Admitting the correctness of these statements the time may not be far distant when the cultivation of cotton will cease to be regarded as the

nost important agricultural interest, and the con-

rolling commercial staple of the United States. J. G. W. THE REFORM SCHOOL OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The Governor of Massachusetts, in his mesof the 10th ult. congratulates the Legislature, in language creditable to his mind and heart, on the opening of the Reform School for juvenile riminals, established by an act of a previous Legislature. The act provides that, when any boy under sixteen years of age shall be convicted of crime punishable by imprisonment, other than ach an offence as is punished by imprisonmen for life, he may be, at the discretion of the court or justice, sent to the State Reform School, or sentenced to such imprisonment as the law now provides for his offence. The school is placed under the care of Trustees, who may either refuse to receive a boy thus sent there, or, after he has been received, for reasons set forth in the act, may order him to be committed to prison under the previous penal law of the State. They are also authorized to apprentice the boys, at their liscretion, to inhabitants of the Commonwealth And whenever any boy shall be discharged, either as reformed, or as having reached the age of twenty-one years, his discharge is a full release

from his sentence. It is made the duty of the Trustees to cause the boys to be instructed in piety and morality, and in branches of useful knowledge, in some regular course of labor, mechanical, agricultural, or horticultural, and such other trades and arts as may be best adapted to secure the amendment reformation, and future benefit of the boys.

The class of offenders for whom this act pro vides are generally the offspring of parents de praved by crime, or suffering from poverty and want-the victims often of circumstances of evil which almost constitute a necessity-issuing from homes polluted and miserable, from the sight and hearing of loathsome impurities and hideous discords, to avenge upon society the ignorance and lestitution, and neglect, with which it is too often justly chargeable. In 1846, three hundred of these youthful violators of law were sentenced to jails and other places of punishment in Massachusetts, where they incurred the fearful liability of being still more thoroughly corrupted by contact with older criminals, familiar with atrocity, and rolling their loathsome vices " as a sweet morsel under the tongue." In view of this state of things, the Reform School has been established twenty-two thousand dollars having been contributed to the State for that purpose, by an unknown benefactor of his race. The School is located in Westborough, on a fine farm of two hundred acres. The buildings are in the form of a square, with a court in the centre, three stories in front with wings. They are constructed with a good degree of architectural taste, and their site is happily chosen-a gentle eminence overlooking one of the loveliest of the small lakes which form a pleasing feature in New England scenery From this place, the atmosphere and association of the prison are excluded. The discipline is strict, as a matter of course, but it is that of a wellregulated home or school room-order, neatness and harmony, within doors-and without, the beau tiful sights, and sounds, and healthful influences of Nature. One would almost suppose that the of Nature. One would almost suppose that the poetical dream of Coleridge, in his tragedy of "Remorse," had found its realization in the West-borough School; and that, weary of the hopelessness and cruelty of the old penal system, our legislators had embodied in their statutes the idea of light and heat, warmth and me, giving energy throughout the entire sphere of its influence, while that central point of our political action is as black and dark as Egyptian darkness, as cold and heartless and unsympathizing as the icebergs that roll in the Arctic ocean.

Mr. W. contemplated the beginning of the Slave Power of this country, and referred to the fact that the arctic point is a supposed by the poet.

"With other ministrations thou, oh, Nature!
Healest thy wandering and distempered child!
Thou pourest on him thy soft influences,
Thy sunsy hues, fair forms, and breathing sweet.
Thy melodies of woods and winds and water,
Till he relent, and can no more endure
To be a jarring and a dissonant thing,
Amidst this general donce and ministrelsy.¹²

Thus it is that the Christian idea of reform tion, rather than revenge, is slowly but surely inornorating itself in our statute books. We have only to look back but a single century, to be able to appreciate the immense gain for humanity in the treatment of criminals, which has been secured in that space of time. Then, the use of torture was common throughout Europe. Inability to comprehend and believe certain religious dogmas was a crime to be explated by death, or confiscation of estate, or lingering imprisonment. Petty offences against property furnished subjects for the hangman. The stocks and the whipping-post stood by the side of the meeting-house. There was no contest between them. England was pursuing towards them all a system of policy which was calculated to convert to her own advantage the commercial value of all the labor of the country. It was the policy of the mother to the country to increase the amount of that labor, by country to increase the amount of that labor, by confiscation of estate, or lingering imprisonment.

Petty offences against property furnished subjects for the hangman. The stocks and the whipping-post stood by the side of the meeting-house.

chusetts were convulsed with grim merriment at crowds hastened to enjoy the spectacle of an old man enduring the unutterable torment of the opening of the State Reform School, to the humane regulations of prisons and penitentiaries, to keen-eyed benevolence watching over the administration of justice, which, in securing society from lawless aggression, is not suffered to overummer terms, were not brought for a day within look the true interest and reformation of the criminal, nor to forget that the magistrate, in the words of the Apostle, is to be indeed "the minister of God to man for good !"

SPEECH OF MR. WILSON, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1849.

The bill to provide for carrying into execution. in part, the 12th article of the treaty with Mexco, being under discussion-Mr. WILSON addressed the Committee sub

stantially as follows: Mr. CHAIRMAN: I deem it unnecessary to make any apology to the Committee for breaking the silence which I have studiously imposed on myself since taking my seat in this Congress. I pro

pose to speak of Slavery, deeming it the question, not merely of this country, but of the whole Christian world—emphatically the question of the age, and its discussion upon this floor fit and proper, in reference to its influences and bearings upon our national affairs.

The honorable gentleman from Alabama, [Mr. Hilliard,] the other day, spoke truly in regard to

the effects of Slavery in the Southern States of this Union—that they are isolated, cut off from the sympathy of the Christian States of the world, by reason of that peculiar domestic insti-tution. I concur entirely with the honorable gentheman in that opinion, and award to him high credit for his honest, frank, manly avowal of that truth upon this floor. I rejoice, sir, that the truth is known to Southern gentlemen, and pro-claimed here by one of their number, of large experience and acknowledged ability.

It has been said by some one, "that man is but

the child of circumstances." The remark is true; and therefore it is not surprising that gentlemen, when they rise here, should entertain and express different and even diverse views upon the subject of Slavery. I know, can feel and realize, that such must be the case. It is not surprising to me that gentlemen who have first seen the light of day at the South—who have first opened their eyes to the realities of life under the auspices of that institution—who were early taught to com-mand, and that it was their right to be obeyed who had but to say to a certain class of individuals around them, "Come" and they would come, "Go," and they would go; I can very well realize and understand how it is that gentlemen accustomed from their childhood to command, being nurtured in this way up to the condition of man-hood, should entertain entirely different opinions from those which I, and those who have been brought up as I have been, entertain. In the Northern States of this Union, we are taught from childhood to look upon labor as the condi-tion of life—to think from the outset that we are born to labor. The child is instructed, and made to know, that if he wants anything done, within he compass of his own ability, he must do it for himself. He is encouraged to effort, and com-pelled, if need be, to make it. Labor becomes habit. These circumstances and conditions, which surround the child in early life, have their influences upon the opinions and judgments of the man in after life.

I have said, sir, that in the free-labor States of this Union, even the little children are required to labor according to their intellectual ability and physical strength. Even from its cradle, it s put to work. It is aroused from its morning lumbers, to be greeted by the smiles of its kind mother, and is encouraged to make the effort to do for itself what it may be able to do. It is not, to be sure, furnished with the heavy tools, the drills and hammers, picks and gads, of the miner, and sent to sink shafts in trap rock or limestone in search of copper ore; it is not furnished with a spade and windlass, rope and tub, and sent of lead mineral. No. sir; but its morning bat and wardrobe attended to, and its breakfast fin ished, it has it's working tools, consisting of so ished, it has its working tools, consisting of some simple books, carefully arranged in a little satchel, wrought all over with pictures of birds and butterflies and flowers, in gay colors, wrought by the hand of a kind sister. Thus equipped, it is sent away to the village school, to work—to work. It begins to sink its shaft down into its own intellect—it sinks on and on, deeper and deeper. Encouraged by its success, it perseveres until by and by it brings up to yiow and for the use of and by it brings up to view, and for the use of mankind, treasures infinitely more valuable than the gold from the mines of Mexico or Peru or California—gems more brilliant than ever spar-kled upon the brow of Queens, or blazed in the ences operating upon those whose condition im-posed upon them the necessity of laboring for

hemselves.
It shall be my purpose, during the little time on the subject of Slavery, as connected with the political affairs of the country, regarding it mere y in a political view, without attempting to dis cuss the question generally, in its moral aspects. Upon this subject I desire to premise a few things,

In the first place, I must say that I do not assent, to the fullest extent, to the charge which was sometimes made against the South, with reference to the amount of physical suffering which they inflicted upon the African race. I do not believe that the slaves of the Southern States are comnonly subjected to those extreme physical sufferings, so often affirmed by the opposers of slavery; but, on the contrary, I believe there is a great deal of just and humane sympathy felt by the master for the slave, in most cases, wherever the

institution of slavery prevailed in this country.

But there is another point upon which I rest my chief objection to the institution; and that is, that the condition of the slave is absolutely and irretrievably fixed. There are no means of improvement left to the slave; he had no power-no hope of moral elevation. Now, in the Northern States, there is no man so poor that he is without this hope, either for himself or his children. It is often the case in the Northern States, that the son or the daughter of the poorest man in the district stand at the head of the class, and come home from school with "the reward of merit" from their teacher. The poor laborers of the North are constantly cheered with the hope of improvement and advancement in their children. But the laboring slave population of the country

are cheered with no such hope.

Now, the great question before the country is, whether it be expedient for Congress to extend this institution of Slavery into the Territories recently acquired from Mexico? I am aware of the charge which has been made, insisted upon, and urged, reiterated here and elsewhere, in public speeches, and public documents, and papers of every class in the slave interest, that the North were constantly trespassing upon the South, be-cause they would not consent to the passage of aws making more secure the right of the holder to his property. I undertake to say that, for the last fifty years of the history of this Government, this great Slavery question has been the very centre and focus of all our political action, the focal point around which every great national

movements of the planets in their orbits around the natural sun. The figure of speech would not be quite accurate and appropriate, because, when we speak of the natural sun, we convey to the mind the idea of light and heat, warmth and life,

that, at the very time when the Pilgrim Fathers of New England were escaping from the oppression which they had suffered in the Old World, and landing upon Plymouth Rook—during the very same year, (1620,) a Dutch ship found its way to one shores and put into the mouth of James same year, (1620.) a Dutch ship found its way to our shores, and put into the mouth of James river, with three or four and twenty Africans, who had been captured for slaves. Such was the beginning of Slavery in this country, which went on increasing with the increase of settle-ments in the Colonies—more slaves being im-ported into the Southern than into the Northern provinces, because the Northern people were a laboring people willing to submit themselves to any trial, in order that they might enjoy, without molestation, the religion they professed, and worship according to the dictates of their own con

Here were facts in history, to which gentlen

acter of that labor, England was deriving a benefit therefrom corresponding to its amount. This fit therefrom corresponding to its amount. This policy was carried on by the mother country, policy was carried on by the mother country, until the Revolution, in the year 1776, when it became so oppressive, that the Colonies separated themselves from the power of England, and themselves from the power of England, and therew off the yoke of her oppression. The result was to unite the interests of the Colonies for mutual defence. But after the war was over, when they found themselves without a Government, then came the great trial of the Colonies; and then it was that the conflicting interests upon this question of Slavery first showed themselves. The People of the United Colonies had solemnly declared that all men are created equal, were endowed by Nature with certain inalienable rights, among which were life and liberty, and they could not safely renounce that declaration notice was coppressive, that the Colonies separated became so oppressive, that the Colonies sparated became so oppressive, that the Colonies sparated themselves from the power of England, and themselves from the colonies for sult was to unite the interests of the Colonies; ment, then came the great trial of the Colonies; and then it was that the conflicting interests and then it was that the conflicting interests and then it was that the conflicting interests and them the server from the colonies had selves. The People of the United States without a movement ocultry, embrying and they could not safely renounce that declaration, when they came to form a National Company and they could not safely renounce it, and undertook to form a Government under Articles of Confederation, of "each State resistence of Slavery in the Southern States that led them into that fatal error, laying at the foundation of the proposed to for Confederation, of "each State resistence of the power of the States as sovereign, overbooking and disregarding the paramount truth, that sovereignty?" Those Articles looked to the power of the States as as overeign, overbooking and disregarding the paramount truth, that sovereignty resided in the People.

From the experience which they had derived during the time intervening between the years during the ime intervening between the years during the proposed to go very briefly into the history of this matter, which would show what was the still the proposed to go very briefly into the history of this matter, which would

a perpetualist upon the subject of Slavery. Every man was ardently looking forward to the time when this was to become a great country—the great home of freemen; and also to a time when there would be an end of Slavery in the country. There was not a man amongst all those who met in the Convention to form the National Constitution to whom there could justly be attributed. in the Convention to form the National Constitu-tion, to whom there could justly be attributed the character of a perpetualist upon the subject of Slavery. To sustain his view of this point of history, he referred to the first published opin-ions upon this subject, by Thomas Jefferson. As early as 1775, that distinguished patriot, in draw-ing up the Declaration of Independence—(he had been specially careful in making his reference, for he did not wish to do injustice to any)in the original draught of that Declaration, Mr. In the original draught of that Declaration, Mr. Jefferson, among other reasons for dissolving the political connection of the Colonies with Great Britain, held this langrage. The charge against King George III is set forth in the following

"He has waged cruel war against human ture itself, violating its most sacred rights of life and liberty in the persons of a distant people who never offended him, captivating and carrying them into Slavery in another hemisphere, or to incur miserable death in their transportation thither. This piratical warfare, the opprobrium of infidel Powers, is the warfare of the Christian King of Great Britain. Determined to keep a has prostituted his negative for suppressing every legislative attempt to prohibit or to restrain this

Which charge he, at that time, considere which charge he, at that time, considered worthy to be given to the world as a reason for the separation between these colonies and the mother country. Again, a few days afterwards, the draft of the famous Ordinance adopted in 1787, came from the same hand. [Since an attempt had been made to rob Mr. Jefferson of the tempt had been made to rob Mr. Jefferson of the credit of having originated the draft of that Ordinance, he (Mr. W.) stated, that he had gone to the trouble of looking carefully into the proceeding in connection with it, and believed Mr. Jefferson entitled to the credit of originating that great leading Anti-Slavery document. He (Mr. W.) had also examined the Mecklenburgh Declaration of Independence, and he had found nothing like the abserce against the King of England in like the charge against the King of England in that declaration.] These facts were sufficient to show conclusively that Mr. Jefferson was not a perpetualist upon this subject. The same senti-ment might also be found in Jefferson's Notes on ment might also be found in Jefferson's Notes on Virginia; and if he were to write a history of American Slavery, he would say that Thomas Jefferson was entitled to the credit of first publication of the credit o licly expressing Anti-Slavery sentiment in this country, and thereby the originator of the Anti-Slavery movement in this country. He (Mr. W.) was aware that, in after life, Mr. Jefferson's opinwas aware that, in after life, Mr. Jefferson's opinions upon this subject underwent some change; and this was not at all surprising, for it could not escape the far-seeing mind of such a man as Mr. Jefferson, that the institution of Slavery was capable of being made a kind of galvanic chain, connecting the heart-strings and purse-strings of every slaveholder in the country; that this politi-

from his hand, even Mr. Jefferson himself (had he desired it) could not make a successful effort to destroy it. It had taken deep root, and was growing and filling the whole country; and it would continue to grow and flourish, in spite of all opposition; and although men might scathe its foliage with fire—might cut, and hack, and mar, and lop off its branches; although the axe might be laid at its trunk, and girdled around its entire circumference—yea, although men might scathe its for ratification, that eminent citizen, to whom he had refered, by a most mournful accident, while on a steamboat pleasure trip down the Potomac, suddenly ended all his negotiations upon the earth, and was called to his last account with his Maker above. The great head of that third party to which he (Mr. W.) had referred was called to the bead of the State Department and addressentire circumference—yea, although men might strike at its roots with plow and spade, and at-tempt to root it from the earth, still it could not be entire circumference—yea, although men might strike at its roots with plow and spade, and attempt to root it from the earth, still it could not be destroyed; for the truth was there, its roots were firmly fixed, and it would sprout again, strong, vigorous, and fresh, in spite of every assault that might be made upon it; it was destined to remain as indestructible as the great truths that lay at the foundation of the throne of the Deity.

But to which he (Mr. W.) had referred was called to the head of the State Department, and address-ed himself to the completion of the treaty, until it was perfected and sent to the Senate. But when it reached that body, instead of having a majority of two-thirds in its favor, (which was necessary under the Constitution in order to the ratification of any treaty,) it was rejected by a majority of two-thirds. Two-thirds of the Senate, after deliberte investigation, but their seal of condex. at the foundation of the throne of the Deity. But to return to the point of history to which he had referred. Seeing the necessity of an organized National Government, the Convention came to-gether for the purpose of forming a Constitution for the United States. The necessity was im-perative. The public safety required it; and it was required as well, in order to provide the means of paying the public debt, as to provide for

country the discussion of the extension of slave territory. If he had time, he would be glad to go into the history of that discussion, and show how it was made to operate against the interests of the

He would, briefly as he could, allude to a few

it was distinctly ascertained that any object was distinctly and definitely determined upon by the Slave Power, it had now come to be regarded by the politicians as a result most certainly to be de-pended upon. Whoever can ascertain what the Slave Power requires to be done in regard to any given subject, may safely predict that so it will be done.

He had not time to go into the history of this question, as connected with the purchase and an-nexation of Florida, the Florida war, &c.; but it was well known to all men of reflection upon the subject, that the chief object of that purchase, and

subject, that the chief object of that purchase, and subsequent expensive war, was to give greater security to the Slave Power.

He came, next to another case of annexation; and he desired the particular attention of the Committee, while he proposed to go into its examination somewhat in detail. He referred to the last case of annexation, previous to that effected by the late Mexican treaty—the annexation of Texas. He desired to show how that event operated upon the political affairs of this country, as well as "upon the political affairs of Texas.

On the 11th of May, 1843, the last member of the Harrison Cabinet left the Administration of Mr. Tyler. The country was then in a paguliar

the Harrison Cabinet left the Administration of Mr. Tyler. The country was then in a peculiar position. Application had been made, under the Administration of Martin Van Buren, for the annexation of Texas; and, notwithstanding he had been elected as "a Northern man with Southern principles," he was obliged to direct his Secretary to say that he could not assent to such a treaty; and that was the bowie-knife which killed poor Mr. and that was the bowie-knife which killed poor Mr. Van Buren. But now, when the Government came to be administered by Mr. Tyler—he was a President without a party—neither the Whigs nor the Democrats would sustain his Administration, and he was compelled to attach himself to that third party in this country, which had ever been small in numbers but powerful in talent. He was obliged to throw himself into the arms of that party. because both the other parties had repuparty, because both the other parties had repu-

Mr. Meade rose here, and addressed the Chair The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from New Hampshire yield the floor?

Mr. Wilson (declining to yield, for the reason distinguished citizen [Mr. Upshur] from the gen theman's own State—a citizen of eminent talents and of distinguished legal abilities and literary acquirements, though not extensively known as a diplomatist. That distinguished citizen being selected to give aid to the Tyler Administration, the discussion of the question of the annexation. scape the far-seeing mind of such a man as Mr. Jefferson, that the institution of Slavery was capable of being made a kind of galvanic chain, connecting the heart-strings and purse-strings of every slaveholder in the country; that this political telegraph was to become an engine of immense power, and requiring only the skill of an operator to set it in motion. But the great seminal principle of truth having fallen upon the earth from his hand, even Mr. Jefferson himself (had be desired it) could not make a successful effort to liberate investigation, put their seal of condemnation upon that treaty; and that vote of the Senate (as he believed) was a very fair exhibit of the popular sentiment of the country upon the subject at the time. But the Slave Power did not yield to that most signal and emphatic expres-

This was the state of affairs in regard to Texas,

present to United Schoe. The mag early was the present to United Schoe and the properties of the common defence and general welfare. Well, when the people of the colonies thas went back, through the Convention, upon their latear, originate of the common defence and general welfare. Well, when the people of the colonies thas went back, through the Convention, upon their latear, originate of the third of the said, it was manifest that the Convention was clothed with the supreme power of the country, but, what were they to form a Constitution for? He puts cause to the Chairman of the Committer, but, what were they to form a Constitution for it lie puts cause to the Chairman of the Committer, but, what were they to form a Constitution for it lie puts cause to the Chairman of the Committer, but, what were they to form a Constitution for it lie puts across the board of the country, or the abouth of the country or the abouth of the country or the beauty of the country or the abouth of the country or cause together in Convention, for the puts of the United States, was not the meaning plain that they were form and constitution for the United States, was not the meaning plain that they were form and constitution for the United States, was not the meaning plain that they were form the country cause together in Convention, for the puts of the United States, which were the country and a straight line running north from a certain year. The country is the country and a straight line running north from a certain year. The country is the country in the country is a country in the country of the puts of the United States, which were the country and a straight line running north from a certain year. The country is the country in the country is the country of the country is the country in the co

Mr. W. said he regretted that time would not permit him to follow this subject of the annexation of Texas, and trace it out in all its consequences of war, &c.; but time would not permit him doing so.

He now came to the general question in regard to the power of Congress over the institution of Slavery in the Territories. It was a mere question of expediency, whether that power should be exercised or not; for he did not stop to argue about its constitutionality. The time for argument upon that question had long since gone by. Since the adoption of the Constitution, that power had been constantly exercised by Congress; and if it was competent for Congress to do anything for the Territories, they could make laws for them. Slavery was a most blighting and withering curse upon every country which it infested. It passed over the face of the earth like a prairiefire, burning up every green thing upon its surface, penetrating into the very earth itself, and burning out its power of productiveness. The eye He now came to the general question in regard urning out its power of productiveness. The eye ould not look out from this Capitol in any direccould not look out from this Capitol in any direc-tion without witnessing this truth. The earth itself became vocal in attestation of it. The dumb beasts of the slave plantation, and the implements of husbandry, spoke of it; and every interest, and everything else, which came under its influence, became invariably a most competent and reliable witness against it. And was this institution to be given by Congress to the new countries, of which they were the lawgivers? Should Con-gress give to these Territories the same thing which our fathers complained of at the hands of gress give to these Territories the same thing which our fathers complained of at the hands of British authority, and numbered among the causes which justified a revolution? Congress, it had been said by the gentleman from Virginia, [Mr. Preston,] held a trust-power for the Territories. Congress was to exercise that power for the benefath.

Congress was to exercise that power for the benefit of the cest tui que trust, as it had been called;
and should that trust be abused by sending
amongst them the blighting curse of the slave institution? Congress was bound to take care of
the Territories; to exercise the trust for the permanent benefit of those who were entitled to the
beneficial use; and he felt then that he sustained
a share of that responsibility, and he desired so
to acquit himself that, when he should pass away,
when his only son now a little fellow, whom some to acquit himself that, when he should pass away, when his only son, now a little fellow, whom some of them had seen, when he should come up to the estate of manhood, and to perform his part among the citizens of the country, he might not be disgraced with the charge, that his father had contributed to extend the blight of Slavery over any portion of this country. Oh, no! He (Mr. W.) would look reverently up to the Father of all, and fervently implore of Him to spare the child from such a reproach. Oh! may God forbid it! On the contrary, in the proper discharge of their trust, Congress should extend to these countries the means of enabling them to improve their con-

the means of enabling them to improve their con-dition, and develop all their resources. He had said that it was characteristic of the Slave Power to accomplish all its purposes in this Government; but he declared now his belief that the time had come when its power over Congress had gone forever. He made this declaration, not because he had confidence in the politicians of the day—none whatever. The politicians were as ready now to betray their constituents as they ever had been. Mr. W. said his confidence was in the People; they had taken their power into their own hands; they had brought themselves into order of battle and line, without the command of any political leader; there they stood rank and rear rank, and each file closes in position with bayonets at a charge. They had spo ken with a voice like thunder to their representa tives, and warned them against abandoning the tives, and warned them against abandoning the interests of their constituencies at their peril. The People themselves have dared the representatives to evince any sign of retreat or abandonment of their interests. The time had been, when the Slave Power, if it had any special work to be done by Northern men, New Hampshire—little unfortunate New Hampshire—would be selected. unfortunate New Hampshire—would be selected to do that dirty work; but it was now otherwise, because the constituencies had taken the power out of the hands of those politicians who could betray the trust reposed in them. It has been so throughout the whole region of the North, from Passamaquoddy bay to the head of the Des Moines river; and they were too many to be suc-cessfully resisted. He was surprised to hear the declarations made the other day by the gentleman from Indiana, [Mr. Thompson.] upon this subject; and if he was not mistaken, when that gentleman came to explain his declarations to the laboring

ifficulties hard to overcome.

He gave his views candidly upon and after much reflection. The North, in the judgment, were not disposed to trespass upon the rights of the South; for wherever the Constitution recognised the existence of Slavery, they said, there let it be. The People ask no legislagentlemen need not ask him for his vote to extend the institution of Slavery, with its influences, one single inch beyond its present boundaries—aye, not one sixteen thousandth part of a hair's breadth. He would not and he could not consent to extend the boundaries of Slavery, because it would be doing injustice to those Territories for which we are now to legislate—because it would which we are now to legislate—because it would be doing violence to the laws of Nature and of Nature's God—and because it would be a betrayal of the trust at present confided to him. No man should point to him, and say, in the insulting language of a former Representative from Virginia, [Mr. Randolph,] "We have conquered you, and we will conquer you again; and we have not conquered you by the black slaves of the South, but by the white slaves of the North." Gentlemen need not talk to him, or attempt to frighten men need not talk to him, or attempt to frighten him by threats of the dissolution of the Union. He (Mr. W.) did not talk about the dissolution of the Union; he did not permit himself to think about such a thing as the dissolution of the Union; about such a thing as the dissolution of the Union;
no Northern man did; he and they looked upon
it as impossible. But if the alternative should be
presented to him, of the extension of Slavery or
the dissolution of the Union, he would say, rather
than extend Slavery, let the Union, aye, the Universe itself, be dissolved! Never! never would
he raise his hand or his voice to give a vote for
the extension of Slavery, for excellence of the origin of Slavery, for excellence of the extension of Slavery, for excellence of the origin of Slavery for excellence of the origin or orig

ne raise his hand or his voice to give a vote for the extension of Slavery; for, as God was his judge, he could not be moved from the purpose which he had now announced.

The difficulties which surround us, springing from this question of Slavery, are the natural could be a surround to the surround to the surround to the succession of Slavery, are the natural could be succession. from this question of Slavery, are the natural result of the different character of the labor of the two districts of country. In the free States of this Union, labor stands upon a different footing from what it does in any other part of the world. from what it does in any other part of the world. There, labor is an independent agent. It works when it pleases, for whom it pleases, where it pleases, at what it pleases, and makes its own terms and conditions. The laboring man stands upon his own rights. He chaffers freely with his employer, how he shall be fed, furnished, lodged, and what sort of specific conveniences for his labor shall be furnished to him. In that free country, when a man wishes to employ a laborer, he stands on a perfect level with his laborer. The employer states what he wants done, and asks of stands on a perfect level with his laborer. The employer states what he wants done, and asks of the laborer if he can do it. If he gets an affirmative answer, the price per day, week, month, or year, is talked of and agreed upon. The laborer does not pull off his hat to his employer, but stands on a perfect equality with him; and when they both come to the ballot-box, there again there is perfect equality. The one has just as good a vote as the other.

Was there any such labor as this anywhere else on the face of the earth? Was there such an enviable condition of labor anywhere south of Mason and Dixon's line? How was it there? It was, that if a man wanted anything accom-

It was, that if a man wanted anything accom-plished, he had first only to consult his own plished, he had first only to consult his own thoughts upon it. The person to do the work or labor was never consulted. And when he had fixed upon his object, he would then estimate how much it would cost him to buy so many pounds of human bones and muscles, which might enable him to accomplish his object. There was a marked difference in the two cases. And by looking into the condition of labor in France, England, Germany, or any other part of Europe, it would be found, instead of labor being the free and independent agent it was here in our free States, it was substantially a dependent agent, nothing but the complete subject of arbitrary power, with no alternative but to work or to starve. But such never had been, and, by the blessing of God, never would be, the condition of the free laborers of the North; and he gave notice, that the time had now fully come when they would be no longer controlled by the Slave Power of the South—a power which was constantly exerting itself to prostrate the just political influence of the free labor of this country; and to check, restrain, and embarrass that free labor in its efforts to attain to a high degree of industrial prosperity.

Mr. W. said that he had but imperfectly ac-

its efforts to attain to a high degree of industrial prosperity.

Mr. W. said that he had but imperfectly accomplished the duty he had assigned to himself; but he was admonished that the pendulum of the clook was well nigh upon its last vibration of the hour allotted to him. He had made up the record of this day's work of his life. Imperfect as it was, he was willing it should be unrolled and read by the entire people whom he represented. He was willing it should be unrolled and read throughout the entire length and breadth of this great country. Yes, above all, he was willing it should be unrolled and read throughout the respective of the assembled universe, and to abide the degree of the Omnipotent Judge upon that record.

A New Work.—Professor G. W. Greene, of Brown University, has in preparation a Life of his ancestor, Major General Nathaniel Greene. It will fill six octavo volumes, and, beside the let-ters and despatches of the General, will contain a great number of important documents connected with the Revolution.

THIRTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1849.

A message was received from the House of Representatives, announcing that said House was ready to receive the Senate, to count the votes for President and Vice President of the United

COUNTING THE VOTES. In compliance with the invitation from the House, the Senate proceeded to the House of Rep-

esentatives.
On the return of the Senate, On the return of the Senate,
Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, from the committee
appointed on the part of the Senate, jointly with
the committee appointed on the part of the House
of Representatives, to ascertain and report a mode
of examining the votes for President and Vice
President of the United States, and of notifying
the persons elected of their election, reported that
the committee had performed that duty, and had
instructed him to submit the following resolution:

instructed him to submit the throwing resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of one member of
the Senate be appointed by that body, to join a
committee of two members of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by that body, to wait
on General Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana, and
inform him that he has been duly elected President of the United States for four years, commencing with the fourth day of March, 1849; and
also to wait on Millard Fillmore, of New York,
and inform him that he has been duly elected
Vice President of the United States for four
years, commencing with the fourth day of March, years, commencing with the fourth day of March.

The resolution was concurred in. After the reception of a few reports from com-The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. A message was ordered to be sent to the Senate forming that body that the House of Represent-

atives is ready to receive them, in order to proceed to the count of the votes for President and Vice President of the United States.

While waiting for the appearance of the Sen-

While waiting for the appearance of the Senate, and during a pause,
Mr. Sawyer rose and said, that as it appeared there was no business on hand, he would suggest that the House should dispense, some way or other, with the resolution which had been passed and sent to the Senate.

Now, (continued Mr. S.,) on this side of the House we give up this matter. (Lauchter)

Now, (continued Mr. S.,) on this side of the House we give up this matter. [Laughter.] We do not want to contest it further. [Renewed laughter.] We believe we are beaten, [roars of laughter.] and we are perfectly satisfied that the thing should stand as it now is, without a formal count. I would, if in order, move a reconsideration of the roate. tion of the vote.

Several voices. Do you mean a reconsideration

of the Presidential election?

Mr. Sawyer. No; a reconsideration of the vote on this resolution. We decline this business; and I believe the result would be about the same without a count as with it.
Mr. S. spoke without interruption by the Chair, but his motion was not entertained

ADMISSION OF LADIES.

Mr. Cocke asked leave to offer the following esolution, which was read for information:

Resolved, That the ladies in the gallery be ad Resolved, That the laddes in the gallery be admitted on the floor of the House.

Mr. Atkinson rose and objected. If (said he) it is necessary to state why I object, I should say that I do not think this House is the place for ladies. They would be in very bad company.

The resolution was not received.

ELECTORAL VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRES The Clerk having delivered the message to the Senate, informing them that the House was in waiting for the purpose of counting the votes for President and Vice President—

The Senate attended in the Hall of the House. The Vice President of the United States having taken the seat provided for him on the right of the Speaker, and the Senators having taken the seats set apart for their accommodation—

The Vice President of the United States, in presence of the two Houses of Congress, proceeded to open the certificates of the electors of President and Vice President of the United States, portion of his constituents, he would be met with ning with those of the State of Maine, and ig with the State of Wisconsin; and the tel-Senate, and Mr. Barrow and Mr. McClelland, on the part of the House) having read, counted, and registered the same, making duplicate lists there-

of; and the lists being compared, they were de-livered to the Vice President of the United States, and are as follows: For President For Vice President N. Hampshire Massachusetts Rhode Island Connecticut Vermont New Jersey Pennsylvania Delaware Maryland . Virginia . N. Carolina S. Carolina Georgia . Tennessee

163 127 163 The Vice President of the United States then in pursuance of the resolution adopted by the Senate and House of Representatives on the 7th Senate and Flouse of Representatives on the 7th instant, announced the state of the votes to the Houses of Congress, in joint meeting, as follows:

That the whole number of electors appointed to vote for President and Vice President of the United States is 290; of which number, 146 make majority.

The state of the vote for President of the United

For Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana - 163
For Lewis Cass, of Michigan - 127
And the state of the vote for Vice President

f the United States, as delivered by the tellers, For Millard Fillmore, of New York -

For Millard Fillmore, of New York - 163
For William O. Butler, of Kentucky - 127
That Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana, had received a majority of the whole number of votes of the electors chosen in the several States to vote for President of the United States; and that Millard Fillmore, of New York, had received a majority of the whole number of the votes of the electors chosen in the several States to vote for Vice President of the United States.

And thereupon And thereupon,
The Vice President of the United States de-clared that Zachary Taylor, of the State of Louisi-ana, is duly elected President of the United States

clared that Zachary Taylor, of the State of Louisiana, is duly elected President of the United States for the term of four years, to commence on the fourth day of March, 1849; and that Millard Fillmore, of the State of New York, is duly elected Vice President of the United States for the term of four years, to commence on the fourth day of March, 1849

The joint meeting of the two Houses of Congress was then dissolved, and the Senate returned to its chamber.

Mr. Barrow, from the Joint Committee appointed on the part of the House of Representatives to ascertain and report a mode of examining the votes for President and Vice President of the United States, and of notifying the persons elected of their election, reported the following resolution; which was read, and unanimously agreed to:

"Resolved, That a Committee of two members be appointed on the part of the House of Representatives, to join a committee of one member on the part of the Senate, to wait upon Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana, and inform him that he has been duly elected President of the United States for four years, to commence on the 4th day of March, 1849; and also to wait on Millard Fillmore, of New York, and inform him that he has been duly elected Vice President of the United States for four years, to commence on the 4th day of March, 1849; and also to wait on the United States for four years, to commence on the 4th day of March, 1849; and also to wait on the United States for four years, to commence on the 4th day of March, 1849; and also to wait on the United States for four years, to commence on the 4th day of March, 1849; and also to wait on the United States for four years, to commence on the 4th day of March, 1849; and also to wait on the United States for four years, to commence on the 4th day of March, 1849."

And then the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1849.

SENATE.

After the transaction of the usual morning rusiness, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of private bills, and so continued until the our of adjournment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES A bill to establish a Home Department (an additional Executive Department) was considered and passed.

The bill to establish a Board of Commissioners for the Settlement of Claims against the United States, was defeated.

Nothing further of general interest transpired.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1849.

SENATE.

A resolution, submitted by Mr. Downs, fixing the hour of meeting of the Senate at 11 o'clock,

the hour of meeting of the Senate at 11 o'clock,
A. M., was taken up.

Considerable opposition was manifested to the
resolution, on the ground that time was required
out of the Senate, in the consideration by the
standing committees of the bills from the House
of Representatives; and it was laid upon the

After the consideration of the morning business, the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill was taken up; and, after discussion and action upon sundry amendments,

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES THE MEXICAN TREATY.
The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and proceeded to the consideration of the bill to provide for carrying into execution, in part, the 12th article of the treaty with Mexico, concluded at Guadalupe Hi-

Mr. Vinton gave notice that he would endeavor to bring the debate on the bill to a close, on Wedesday next.

Mr. Starkweather, having the floor, proceeded to address the Committee upon the question of slavery, which, he said, was the great question of the day. He maintained, first, that Congress has

the day. He maintained, first, that Congress has the constitutional power to extend its legislation over territories belonging to the United States, and consequently to exclude slavery therefrom. Second, that slavery is a great political, social, and moral evil, in direct conflict with the fundamental principles of this Government, opposed to its growth, prosperity, and future welfare; and that therefore it follows, as a necessary and irresistible conclusion from the two first propositions, that Congress should adopt all constitutional measures to prevent its further extension.

Mr. S. reviewed the course of General Cass upon this question, asserting that, in order to seupon this question, asserting that, in order to se-cure the nomination for the Presidency, he had abandoned the position which he had formerly occupied with so much satisfaction to the North,

and in the Nicholson letter declared himself in favor of the extension of slavery.

Mr. Sawyer, interposing, asked the gentleman to read that portion of the Nicholson letter in which General Cass had assumed the position as-

Mr. Starkweather read from the letter, as fol-

lows:
"But there is another important consideration, which ought not to be lost sight of, in the investigation of this subject. The question that presents itself is not a question of the increase, but of sents itself is not a question of the increase, but of the diffusion of slavery. Whether its sphere be stationary or progressive, its amount will be the same. The rejection of this restriction will not add one to the class of servitude; nor will its adoption give freedom to a single being who is now placed therein. The same numbers will be spread over greater territory; and so far as com-pression, with less abundance of the necessaries of life, is an evil, so far will that evil be mitigated

slavery.

The honorable member proceeded to show the influence of slavery upon the country, in a politi-cal, moral, and social point of view. He made a comparison between the amount of crops, manu-factures, &c., of the States of New York and Virginia. He further referred to the increase of population in the same States—the number of children educated in each, and amounts expended by those States, respectively, in the diffusion of knowledge and education, showing that the advan-tage was on the side of the State of New York.

tage was on the side of the State of New York. He would leave gentlemen to account for the difference. "Intelligence is the life of Liberty." It is the fountain spring of all the future hopes of the Republic—one of the main pillars upon which the permanency and perpetuity of the Government depends.

Again: if slavery did not already exist, where was the member of that House that would rise in his seat and propose to engage in this unholy traffic. All would condemn it, and eloquent appeals would be heard from Southern gentlemen as well as Northern against the proposition. wife, parent and child, brothers and sisters, and puts them up in market overt, to be struck off to the highest bidder, and taken from their homes into a distant land, to drag cut a wearisome and miserable life of toil and bondage, without the hope of release, and without the hope of visiting the land of their birth, and seeing those they once loved—was a damnable traffic, and against the laws of God and humanity, and could never receive their sanction! And yet how strange it is! Gentlemen are advocating the continuance of this very slave traffic; and the only apology urged for such a course is, that slavery exists without their fault, and therefore the traffic may be lawfully prosecuted for their profit. In the name of God, and for the honor of our common

name of God, and for the nonce.

After some remarks in relation to the empty threats of a dissolution of the Union, Mr. S. alluded to the resolution to abolish slavery in Calumbia. introduced by Mr. the District of Columbia, introduced by Mr. Gott, and proceeded to review the speech made upon that subject by Mr. Thompson, of Indiana, and said:

But the honorable gentleman from Indians Mr. Thompson asks, in an air of total indifference, "What is the slave trade in the District of Columbia? I have heard a great deal said about slave pens? about slaves sold at auction; and about stripping the mother from the child, and the husband from the wife. These things may exist here, but I do not know of them. Since I have been in the habit of visiting the District—which is from my boyhood—I have never seen a negro sold here. I have never seen a band of negroup of the state of the negro sold here. I have never seen a band of ne-groes taken off by the slave trader. I do not remember that I have ever seen the slave trader himself. I know nothing of the slave pen that is so much talked about. It may be here, however, and these things may happen every day before the eyes of gentlemen who choose to hunt them up; but, for myself, I have no taste for such things?"

hings."
Mr. Chairman, I am credibly informed that rom four to six hundred of these unfortunate beings are sold annually at the slave pen situate near the Smithsonian Institution. Of the seventysix slaves who escaped from their masters in this District during the last session of Congress, and

six slaves who escaped from their masters in this District during the last session of Congress, and who, after they were recaptured, were driven directly by the door of the boarding-house of the gentleman from Indiana, forty of them were sold at the common jail in this District, to a slave dealer from Baltimore, and taken to that city. Where they now are, God only may know.

Mr. Chairman, there was a black man by the name of Ware arrested during the last session of Congress, in open day, on Pennsylvania avenue. He made his appeal to members of Congress for help, as they were going from this Hall to their respective boarding-houses. That appeal was made in the very sight of the American stripes and stars which proudly floated over this Capitol. The appeal, however, was made in vain. The black man was taken to Alexandria for sale. He was not sold, however. A subscription paper was started, and the pound of flesh demanded, paid for, and the black man restored to his wife and children, and they were again a happy little household. The honorable gentleman from Indiana, [Mr. Thompson.] although a member of this House at the time, and although in the habit of visiting this District from his boyhood, did not see this He never has seen anything like this. He knows nothing about any slave pen here. I presume he would not know a slave pen if he were to see one. He has never even seen a slave dealer. He has no taste for such things. Mr. Chairman, I hope the free constituency of the gentleer. He has no taste for such things. Mr. Chairman, I hope the free constituency of the gentleman from Indiana will correct his taste and improve his sight, so that he will be able to distin-

man from Indiana will correct his taste and improve his sight, so that he will be able to distinguish between allove pen and a seminary of learning.

Sir, if the evils of slavery are such as I have attempted to portray them, and if the prosperity, welfare, and honor of the country demand that its progress be stayed, shall we, will we fail to repudiate "masterly inactivity," and act, discharge our duty fearlessly as the representatives of a free people? Great Britain and Denmark, the South American Republics, and France, have abolished alayery—may the whole world is moving in this great principle of freedom; and shall it be left for this, our boasted model Republic, not only to perpetuate, but extend slavery? Sir, this country complex an important and interesting position. When we look at the origin of this Republic, and contemplate the design of its founders can we fail to see that upon us devolves a most important and sacred trust? Let us not fail to discharge it faithfully. I, for one, solernally believe that the interests of this country imperious, ly demand that slavery should be checked in its progress. Are we prepared to act? Are we ready to meet the question? If we dare not meet it now, now shall we be able to meet it when it has become more formidable? Shall avarice, pride, and sordid interest, prevail over duty? For one, sir, my mind is made up. I am prepared to act. I am opposed to the extension of slavery over another foot of territory now acquired, or accater to be acquired, by the United States and Public of The several instalments, as a consideration for such surrender on the part as a consideration for such surrender on the part as a consideration for such surrender on the part as a consideration for such surrender on the part as a consideration for such surrender on the part as a consideration for such surrender on the part as a consideration for such surrender on the part as a consideration for such surrender on the part as a consideration for such surrenders of the United States all claim to s

States. The States alone have the control over it there, and Congress has no right to interfere. But, sir, I maintain that it is a libel upon the country and its free institutions; it is a libel upon the memory of the fathers of the Revolution; it is a libel upon the fair fame of departed patriots and statesmen; it is a libel upon the eternal and immutable principles of truth and justice; nay, more, it is a libel upon the attributes of the Almighty, for gentlemen to contend that this Government has no control over this question, but that we are compelled, by the laws of inevitable necessity, to let the question of slavery alone, until its blighting influences have literally bespoiled our glorious Union of all its beauty, magnificence, and moral grandeur! Sir, I believe in no such doctrine of necessity.

doctrine of necessity.

Mr. Wilson followed upon the same side of the question, and was followed in turn by Mr. Bedinger, in a speech vindicating the South and her institutions from attacks which had been made upon them, and replying to remarks of several gentle-men who had previouly spoken on the subject of

Mr. Buckner next obtained the floor, and yielded to a motion that the committee rise; which prevailing, the committee rose and reported progress; and,

On motion, the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1849. SENATE.

Mr. Cameron presented several petitions from citizens of Pennsylvania, praying the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and its exclusion from the territories of the United States; the motions to receive which petitions, were severally laid upon the table. rally laid upon the table.

The bill from the House, to establish a Home Department, was referred to the Committee

Mr. Hale made an ineffectual effort to get next

Mr. Hale made an ineffectual effort to get next Thursday set apart for the consideration of such private bills as were so obviously just, that no objection could be made thereto.

Mr. Douglas was much surprised at a proposition to spend the last few days of the Senate in the consideration of private claims, when the want of a form of government in the new territories was consideration.

want of a form of government in the new territories was occasioning so much inconvenience and distress to the thousands of inhabitants of those territories. He gave notice that on Mondey, and every day thereafter, he would move the Senate to take up for consideration the bill for the admission of California into the Union.

[If Mr. D. is sincere in his course, why did he not press this bill upon the consideration of the Senate a month ago, and when there was some possibility of giving the other House time to act upon it, in the event of its passing the Senate?]

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the General Appropriation bill, and the remainder of the day was consumed in the consideration der of the day was consumed in the consideration of an amendment submitted by Mr. Benton, di-recting the coast survey to be prosecuted, after the 30th June next, under the direction of the Presi-dent of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. Vinton, terminating the debate upon the bill making an appropriation to carry into execution, in part, the 12th article of the Treaty of Peace with Mexico, on Wednesday next; which, after amendment, on motion by Mr. Toombs, substituting Monday for Wednesday, was adopted

The House then went into Committee on said bill.

Mr. Buckner, of Kentucky, addressed the Com mittee at length upon the question of slavery, de-claring it as his opinion that the adoption of the Wilmot Proviso would not cause a dissolution of

Mr. Stephens followed, on the "protocol," de nying the right of the President and Senate to make any such treaty, looking to an appropriation by the House to carry into effect its provisions: contending, further, that the article of the ac-ceded treaty is in conflict with the explanations of the protocol, and declaring that he would not vote on the appropriation until the questions growing out of the war with Mexico were satisfactorily adjusted. He alluded to conversations had by a gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr Wilmot,) when the \$3,000,000 bill was first be fore Congress, in reference to the Wilmot Proviso, at which it had been stated by the Presi dent that he was not in favor of extending the area as well as Northern, against the proposition.

They would tell you, (said Mr. S.,) that a traffic which proposes to deal in human beings as merved that he intended to cheat the people of the

South.

Mr. Lahm followed, on the constitutional as pects of the slavery question, and in opposition to any extension. He took up the address of the Southern Convention, and denied its statements against the North, which he assumed to have been chiefly directed against Ohio, and attacks upon the compromises of the Constitution. The floor was next awarded to Mr. Wilmot,

who made an excellent speech.

Mr. McClelland next addressed the Committee on the general question of slavery, and of slavery in the new territories. He had opposed the compromise bill of last session, because he was satisfied that the question could not be decided by the Supreme Court before it would be decided by the people of the territories themselves. It was now declared that the President would veto any ill containing the Wilmot Proviso; and if so, he

action whatever at the present session.

Mr. Thompson, of Kentucky, next obtained the loor, and his remarks, like those who preceded him, were chiefly directed to an examination of the slavery question. He was opposed, of course, to the Wilmot Proviso, and, generally, sustained the doctrines of the South.

The debate was further continued by Messrs enkins, Rockwell, Ficklin, Crisfield, Giddings, Newell, and Bridges.

When the latter had concluded, at half past 10 o'clock, P. M, the Committee rose, and the House

djourned. MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1849.

SENATE. Mr. Yulee presented resolutions of the Legislature of Florida, declaring that Congress possesses no power to prohibit slavery in any territory of the United States, and that any attempt on the part of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia should be resisted by the Santh as the average of a rower part conferred. South, as the exercise of a power not conferred, and in violation of the Constitution of the United

sentation of the resolutions with some lengthened remarks in their support, warning Congress of "civil war," "dissolution of the Confederacy," &c. The Senate then took up the General Appro-priation bill, and the remainder of the day was xpended in discussing amendments thereto.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. On motion of Mr. Smith, of Indiana, the rules were suspended for the reception of the following resolution, which, after debate, was agreed to: Resolved, That the bills reported from the Committee on Territories to organize Territorial Governments in California and New Mexico, be made the special order immediately after the bill "A bill to provide for carrying into execution in part the 12th article of the treaty of Mexico," shall be disposed of, such special order to continue from day to day until said bills shall be disposed of; and all previous special orders shall be postponed until such bills shall be finally acted upon. A resolution submitted by Mr. Murphy, fixing the hour of meeting of the House at 11, A. M.,

was agreed to.

The House then went into Committee on the bill making an appropriation to execute in part the 12th article of the Treaty of Peace with Mexico.

Mr. Donnell addressed the House in opposition

to any legislation by Congress, relative to slavery in the territories.

The hour at which the House had resolved to

ble waters thereof, to be of such extent as shall secure to the United States and her citizens the full ownership and use of said bay and its shores

and waters.]"

The moment this was offered, a purpose was and waters.]"

The moment this was offered, a purpose was manifested to try the Democratic side of the House, in Committee, where the yeas and nays cannot be called, so as to bring the amendment before the House, where they can be called. On motion of Mr. Root, all that portion of the amendment which relates to San Francisco was stricken out, and the amendment was adopted amidst great confusion, by 86 yeas to 81 nays, the members passing through tellers. The Committee then rose, the previous question was applied, the yeas and nays demanded, and the vote stood—against the amendment of Mr. Schenck, 194; for it, 10. The ten were, Messra. Ashmun, Crowell, Cranston, Fisher, Giddings, Palfrey, Schenck, Stephens, and Toombs. The bill was then passed—188 yeas, 8 nays. 188 yeas, 8 nays.

the last number that it will hereafter appear either as a Monthly Magazine, or as a Weekly of smaller dimensions, the object being to bring its expenditures more directly within its income. It ought to have patrons enough to sustain it well in its present form; for it is a paper of fine temper and great ability. OUR SEVENTH NUMBER.-We have reached our

THE HARRINGER, of New York, announces in

OUR SEVENTH NUMBER.—We have reached our seventh number, and are now satisfied that the intelligent reading community will appreciate our paper. It is only necessary that we should become known, to be properly patronized. Our circulation is increasing slowly, and it is gratifying to know that nearly all of our subscribers from the country write us in terms highly complimentary prespecting our sheet.

plimentary respecting our sheet.

American Statesman.

The Statesman deserves an ample patronage. No other paper in the country is published on a similar plan. It furnishes an excellent record of the discussions of the leading journals everywhere, on the most important questions, besides embodying the well-matured thoughts of its ed-

THE INDEPENDENT.—We are happy now in announcing to our friends the satisfactory proof both that such a journal as we had it in our thoughts to make was needed, and that we have not been wholly unsuccessful in our endeavors to meet the want which existed. There are now on meet the want which existed. There are now on our subscription list more than twenty-two hun-dred names, nearly all of them either volunteers, or obtained by the spontaneous efforts of friends to our enterprise. Our subscribers are spread over the breadth of the country, from beyond Bangor in the East, to beyond Dubuque in the Baggor in the East, to beyond Dubuque in the West; and, with very rare exceptions, have all paid in advance for a year's subscription. With this evidence to cheer us, we go on in our undertaking, encountering its toils and cares with good heart and hope, thanking God and taking cour-

Such is the announcement in the last number of the Independent, published at New York. It will gratify all who have become acquainted with its liberal spirit, and felicitous application of moral and religious principle to whatever important questions interest and agitate the public mind. It always gives us pleasure to say a good word for a journal just starting into life, so rich in good qualities as the Independent.

SARATOGA AND SCHENECTADY PLANK ROAD .-We learn from the Cabinet, at Schenectady, that this road is under contract for the whole distance, and will be finished by the 4th of July next. "A superior line of post coaches is now run-ning on the same route, four times a day, and in

three hours, to meet the runs of the Albany, Uti-ca, and Whitehall railroads. Fare, 50 cents. "Passengers from the South, East, or West, can now be accommodated expeditiously and cheaply, without being constrained to take an expensive and circuitous route, to get where they wish to go, without detention or vexation

VIRGINIA COUNTERFEITS AND HALF DOLLARS.-The Wheeling Gazette Virginia, of the denomination of ten dollars.

There is nothing about the note resembling the The Louisville Courier of the "filling up."

The Louisville Courier of the 8th says that great quantities of counterfeit half dollars, of the American coin, are in circulation in that quarter.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT IN CALIFORNIA. -Provisional Government in California.—
Copies of the "Star and Californian," printed at
San Francisco, December 23d, have just been received. Among other articles, it contains "The
Rising of the People—Progress of the Cause—and
Meeting in San Jose," for organizing a Provisional Government; also, the account of an "enthusiastic Provisional Government meeting," held at
San Francisco on the 21st December.

OHIO LEGISLATURE - NOMINATION FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR. — Tuesday, February 13. — The Whig members of the Legislature met in caucus last evening, and nominated Judge McLean for United States Senator. The day of election has

The Senate has passed a resolution instructing the Senate has passed a resolution instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives in Congress to vote for the Wilmot Proviso. The vote on the resolution stood—26 yeas to 9 nays. Judge McLean, immediately after receiving the despatch announcing his nomination, sent word by the Telegraph, declining its acceptance.

THE CHARLESTON MERCURY says of the late decision of the Supreme Court in the alien tax

" If we correctly understand the points decided. "If we correctly understand the points decided, they sweep away our inspection laws, enacted to prevent the abduction of our slaves in Northern vessels. They sweep away, also, all our laws made to prevent free colored persons—'citizens of Massachusetts,' or whatever abolition region—from entering our ports and cities. Thus it seems as if the Union is to be so administered as to strip the South of all power of self-protection, and to make submission to its rule equivalent to and to make submission to its rule equivalent to ruin and degradation."

CASES OF DRAYTON AND SEARS.

We learn that the Circuit Court of the District, Judge Cranch presiding, has sustained the main exceptions taken by the counsel for Drayton and Sears. The cases, of course, will undergo a new trial. More next week.

Died in Cincinnati, on Sunday, the 11th of February, Mr. HIRAM S. GILMORE, in the thirtieth year of his age.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, February 19, 1849. BEEF CATTLE.—Prices range from \$3 to \$4.121/2 per 100 pounds on the hoof, equal to \$6 a \$8 nett, and averaging about \$3.50 gross weight, showing a slight decline.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Howard Street brands at

\$4.87\% a \$4.93\%. City millers are firm in asking \$5. Corn meal, \$2.75, and rye flour \$3.50. GRAIN AND SEEDS .- Receipts very small. Noth-

ing doing in wheat. Red, nominal at \$1.04 a \$1.10, and white at \$1.12 a \$1.15. Corn is steady; receipts small. A sale of 1,000 bushels Pennsylvania yellow at 51 cents; white is worth 44 a 45 cents. Oats, 18 a 30 cents. Rye, 60 cents. Clover seed, \$4.1216, and flax seed, \$1.16; timothy seed, \$2.50 a \$3 per bushel. Hogs.—There is a fair supply. We quote live

at \$5 50 a \$6 per 100 pounds. Provisions .- Mess pork, \$11 a \$11.25; prime. \$10 a \$10.25. Bacon remains unchanged—sales moderate. Lard, 7 a 8 cents in barrels and kegs.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.

welve and a half cente.

The White Nile.—Bluckwood's Magazine.
Character of Halfax.—T. B. Macaulay.
Socialist Women.—Calignan's Messenger.
Law of Divorce—the Butler Case.—Chronicle.
Death of Charles Buller.—Examiner and Special
Memoir of Kirkaldy of Grange.—Bridannia.
Terry's Scenes and Thoughts.—Specialor.
Nineveh and its Rennaine. Examiner.
Discase of Advanced Life.—Specialor.
Standard Lyrical Drama.—Ib.
Landon Times on American Siavery.—Twies.
Apoplexy of Gold—Californis in England.—Exam
Times.
Land of Germany.—Examiner.

Story of a Family, Chap. xiii. -Sharpe's Magazine. The Narrow Way. SHORT ARTICLES.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

RETRIBUTION.

BY MRS. EMMA D. E. SQUTHWORTH.

[CONTINUED.]

I need not tell of the efforts of Marcus awaken the mind of that devoted wife to a perception of the painful reality. Her heart could not harbor suspicion.

Time passed. Hester Dent's health rapidly

declined. In the next month, May, she was much more feeble. It was "the spring fever," she said. "nothing but the spring fever; she had always been debilitated in the spring." Time passed. Spring ripened into summer; and then it was "the heat, the oppressive heat," that took away all her strength. She would be "better" when it grew "cooler," she said. Time passed. The frost came, and nipped the flowers, blighted the grass, and stripped the trees of their foliage. Hester was confined to her bed. "It is a cold," she said, "only a cold;" she was "always subject to a cold in the changes of weather in the fall." Yet all the neighbors knew that Mrs. Dent lay upon her deathbed. Colonel Dent had been summoned to Washington, the new seat of Government, by the meeting of Congress, and, of course, was absent from home. Hester, after a night of great suffering, and a forenoon of exhaustion and sleep, had awakened easy and cheerful, had seen her physician, and had sent word down stairs that, if Miss Huldah came, she was to be shown up into her

"And how is Mrs. Dent to-day, Miss Sum-

that she may sink into death to-night. He is

going to write for Colonel Dent." Is Mrs. Dent-is poor Hester sensible of her situation, and is she prepared for the change?" "She does not dream of it, Miss Huldah! She is talking now of joining Colonel Dent in Wash-

ington, as soon as she gets well." "Poor thing! poor young thing! To be cut off so in too early youth! to leave so many blessings, so many hopes, and to go down to the cold, dark, forgotten grave! It is an ungracious task, indeed, to break the truth to her! but I must do it. Show me up to her room, Miss Summers."

Juliette complied with her request, and left her just within the door of Hester's chamber.

When Mrs. Dent saw the old lady come in the

When Mrs. Dent saw the old lady come in, she held out her hand affectionately—
"How are you to-day, my dear?" said Miss

"Exhausted by a night of pain, but very much "Really better, Hester, my love?"

"Yes, quite easy; too weak to talk much, though, yet. Come, sit upon the bed by me, Miss

though, yet. Come, sit upon the bed by me, Miss Huldah, and talk to me. Do you know that, if the weather is fine next week, I intend to invite myself up to your house to spend a few days?"
"I should be overjoyed to see you, if you are able to come, my dear."

"Oh, I shall be able to come! to ride, I mean.

"Hester, my poor, dear child, listen to me. Hester, have you ever thought of death? "Death!—yes—no—yes!" said Hester vaguely.
"Have you ever thought of your own death,

I don't know; no; not often of late," said Hester indifferently "Please touch the bell. Miss Huldah, I wish the child brought to me." Miss Huldah sighed deeply, and complied; then reseating herself, she said—
"Hester, my poor child, I want you to be se-

rious. Are you prepared to die?"

"Why—no," said Hester; "not certainly as I ought to be. You have a protracted meeting at your church—haven't you, Miss Huldah? Are there many inquirers? Indeed, I know I neglect these things, more than any one, especially a wife and mother ought; but, next Sunday, if I live"—

"Yes; if you live, Hester."
"I say if I live—I will ride over to church."

"Hester, you will never go to church again."
"Oh! yes I will, Miss Huldah, if Heaven spares me. Consider, I have been too weak to go for several weeks; but it is my full intention as

ly, as night comes to earth.

"Hester, my love, are you prepared to die?"
"No—no—no. Why do you ask?" faltered

Are you afraid of death, Hester ?" "Yes! yes! I'm afraid of death. What makes you ask?"
"Hester, you have lived a holy life. You should

"But I do! Miss Huldah. What does make you question me so. You don't think that I am in danger of death, do you?" "I think that, very soon, your Father will summon you to heaven, Hester; and I hope, I trust,

that you will be able to obey his summ cheerful resignation." Hester grew very pale, pressed her fingers to-ether, and remained silent.

The old lady then went on to talk of the pu-

rity and joy of Heaven, the sin and misery arth, &c. Hester's face was covered with her hands, and

the tears were stealing through her fingers, but she murmured—
"It is not a 'miserable world'—it is a fair beautiful, lovely world—a dear, good, old mother earth; and I love it—I love it—its green vales and misty hills—its bright sunshine and soft rain; and, oh! besides, it contains all my treasures! all

my heart's treasures!"
"Ay! 'Where the treasure is, there will the "Ah, but I don't know it! It is a strange place

No one I love is there! Ernest is not there! And, oh! I tell you, Miss Huldah, where my husband is, there is heaven for me! Washington is my heaven now." But, my dear child, this is rebellious and

wicked; you must not talk so." Hester remained silent a good while, and then Miss Huldah, is it true that I am to die soon

What does the Doctor say?"
"He says, my poor child, that you may linger a fortnight yet."

"A fortnight—two little weeks—fourteen short

days—perhaps not so long, Miss Huldah!"
Well, my dear?" "Have a letter written and posted at once to Colonel Dent. I would spend every remaining minute of life with him."

"Yes, I will, my dear. Don't you begin to feel a little more reconciled?"
"Oh! Miss Huldah, I don't know hom I feel
Go and leave me now, Miss Huldah, please. I
wish to collect my thoughts. Tell Minny she
need not bring the child just yet; no, not just yet. l could not endure it. Let no one come up for an hour, Miss Huldah. I want to think; I want to think. Oh! if Ernest were only here. I want

Miss Huldah left the room. Miss Huldah left the room.

And Hester went down into the "Valley of the Shadow of Death," alone.

The first concussion over, the first shock past, and Hester's soul settled into a profound calm. She was not prayerful—her spirit did not more to seek the Infinite—her soul was deeply still—encompassed, penetrated, filled with the Infinite. In prayer, the soul is active—it moves and seeks something; in meditation, passive—it lies still and receives. So it was with Hester now.

The next hour, when Miss Huldah came in

"The Doctor has, my dear."

Then her baby was brought in and lifted up on the bed. Hester, at the sight of her child, held out her hands and burst into tears.

The infant crept up to her mother's pillow, kissed her on the eyes and on the lips, and, taking up the corner of her little apron, tried to wipe the tears from her cheeks.

"Take her down, Minny." said Miss Huldah, don't you see she worries her mother?"

But Hester pressed her own arm around the babe, and shook her head at Minny to desist.

As the days went by, Hester's life ebbed rapidly away. She grew very anxious for the arrival of Colonel Dent. Every time she awoke from sleep, her first words were—

"Hest her care of the law teams."

"No, not yet," was reiterated a hundred times.
"How long do you think it will be, Juliette?
Doctor Keenan, how long do you think it will be?"

Their answers were always encouraging—
"Oh! very soon; this evening, most likely."
And sometimes she would awake with the impression of some happy dream so strong upon her, that she would say—
"Juliette, dear, ask Colonel Dent to come up; I want him."

"What do you say, Hester?"

"Oh! nothing; I was dreaming. Has he com

In the mean time, what delayed the coming of Colonel Dent? He had received Dr. Keenan's Colonel Dent? He had received Dr. Keenan's letter, but there was an important question coming before the Senate—a bill upon which Colonel Dent had spent much thought—for the passage of which he was extremely anxious—and upon which he had prepared an able speech. After some mental conflict, Colonel Dent had determined to remain in Washington until the fate of the bill was decided. bill was decided.

Feeling the approach of death at last, Mrs. Den

recing the approach of death at last, Mrs. Dent sent for an attorney, and when he came into her room she said to him—

"You know, Mr. Jenkins, the object that Col-onel Dent and myself have so long had in view— the emancipation of our colored people?"

"Yes, madam."

"Yes, madam."

"Well; you know, also, that by a clause in my father's will, we cannot do anything in it until lattain the age of twenty-one?"

"Colonel Dent has apprized me of that fact."

"Well; now to the point. I shall be twentyone the day after to-morrow, if I live. Colonel
Dent is absent; so I want you to prepare deeds of
manumission for all our people. Get them quite
ready for signature, and bring them to me to-mor-

ow evening. Can you do this?"
"Yes madam; but I should apprize you that room, as she was now well enough to receive a you can do nothing legally, even after you reach your majority, without your husband's presence and cooperation."
"Oh! I know that; but then Colonel Dent can

"And how is Mrs. Dent to-day, Miss Summers?" inquired Miss Huldah, when she did come.

In reply, Juliette took her hand and conducted her into the drawing-room, shut and bolted the door, pointed to a chair, and sank into a seatherself.

"What is the matter, Miss Summers?" inquired the old lady; "has any change for the worse occurred?"

"Yes! yes!" said Juliette. "The physician has just left me. He told me that Hester cannot recover; that she may linger a fortnight yet, but then Colonel Dent and conducted the nothing at all, if I die without affixing my signature to these deeds, for the property would then go to our daughter, and he would have to wait until she was of age, when many of the poor creatures whom I wish to emancipate would be dead, and others would be old. Then, Colonel Dent himself might die before our daughter grows up, and Julie and her property fall into other hands, and so my poor people and their children, to remote generations, remain in slavery. Therefore, draw the deeds, Mr. Jenkins, in the names of both my husband and myself; bring them to me to-morrow evening, so that I may sign them the first thing day after to-morrow. Colonel Dent can do nothing at all, if I die without affixing my signature to these deeds, for the property would then go to our daughter, and he would have to wait until she was of age, when many of the poor creatures whom I wish to emancipate would be dead, and others would be old. Then, Colonel Dent himself might die before our daughter grows up, and Julie and her property fall into other hands, and so my poor people and their children, to remote generations, remain in slavery. Therefore, draw the deeds, for the property would then go to our daughter, and he would have to wait until she was of age, when many of the poor creatures whom I wish to emancipate would be eld, and others would be old. Then, Colonel Dent in she was of age, when many of the property would then go to yet all she was of age, when many of the property would then go to yet all she was of age, when ma

The lawyer looked very much perplexed, but at length said—
"Yes; I will. I will do it."

"And at the same time draw up, in the same nanner—that is, in the name of Colonel Dent and myself—a deed of gift of ten thousand dollars, in bank stock, to Juliette Nozzillina, by adoption Juliette Summers. And be punctual, will you Mr. Jenkińs 2

Mr. Jenkins !*

"I will bring you the papers to-morrow, at eight o'clock in the evening," said the attorney

saving the room.

Hester, very much exhausted, fell into a doze, rom which she awoke to ask again, in anxious

"Has he come yet? Has Ernest come yet?" "Not yet." Hester sighed, and renounced hope for the

night.
The next day dawned; Hester was sinking fast. The day and her life waned together; evening approached—came. The night taper was lighted in her room. Miss Summers sat on one side of the bed; Minny sat on the other side, rocking little Julie's crib. Hester had been lying to the starting up. very quiet for a long time; at last, starting ur ith supernatural energy, she exclaimed—
"I hear horse's feet! I hear horse's feet! It is Ernest, it is Ernest! Take a light and run, Min-

my! run, Minny!"

Minny obeyed; and Mrs. Dent, leaning over the edge of the bed towards the door, strained her ears to catch the first tones of the one loved voice. Footsteps were heard on the stairs; the door was opened, and Minny, coming in, followed by

"It was Mr. Jenkins, ma'am, with the deeds" Hester sunk back upon the pillow, in the col-apse of disappointment. It was some moments, and not until Minny had given her a restorative, that Mrs. Dent could rally strength to speak to her lawyer. "Have you brought them?"

Yes, madam."
Are they quite ready for signature?" "They only require your name and Colonel cent's, signed in the presence of witnesses."
"Will Miss Summers and Minny Dozier do?" "Miss Summers, but not the girl; she is a mulatto, I think."

"No; a quadroon."
"Well, it goes for the same, in this instance.
Besides, she is a slave."
"Oh! yes; I forgot; my mind wanders."
"You had better not say so, or think so, dear lady, or it will invalidate your signature."
"Would you object to remaining here all night, and it leads the years."

intil I sign the papers? I want you for a second None at all: I will remain." "Will you sit up till twelve?"
"Yes, madam."

Minny, show Mr. Jenkins into Colonel Dent's study. Tell George to make a fire there, and carry up refreshments."

Minny conducted the lawyer out, and soon re-Minny conducted the lawyer out, and soon re-turned and resumed her place by the babe's crib. Hester sank into an uneasy doze—a slumber broken by murmurs; still— "Ernest, Ernest," was the subject of her

reams—the burden of her moans. She awoke from a troubled sleep with "the one

oved name" upon her lips.
"Has Ernest come, Juliette?"

"No, dear Hester, not yet."
"What o'clock is it, Juliette?"

"Ten."

"In two hours more, if Heaven spares me, the freedom of my people will be safe. My feet are very cold, Minny; so are my hands, cold and numb. Put some more cover on my feet, Minny; and rub my hands."

Minny did as desired. After a while, she said—
"Rub harder, child; I can't feel that at all."

Minny rubbed with greater vigor.

"Minny; child; raise some of this cover off my chest; it is too heavy for me: I cannot somehow

hest; it is too heavy for me; I cannot, somehow

rearne under it."

Minny adjusted the cover, and resumed her osition. Hester fell off into another slumber, and in an hour awoke. She asked—

"What o'clock is it now?"

"It wants a quarter to twelve."

"Juliette: Minny! Pick up the wick of the imp—it is very dim—and help me up in the bed."

They did as she requested.

"Juliette, love—sit behind me—and—support as e—Minny, hand me the cordial—thank you, hald. There it has revived me. Now Minny.

me—Minny, hand me the cordial—thank you, child. There, it has revived me. Now, Minny, hand me my portfolio to write on—my inkstand and the deeds. Now ask Mr. Jenkins to step in here. What o'clock is it?"

"It wants five minutes to twelve."

The lawyer came in. The clock struck twelve. A pen was placed in Hester Dent's hand, and, calling her two witnesses to see her do it, she affixed her signature to the papers, one after another. Then the lawyer wrote his name, and Juliette hers.

"Thank Heaven, that is safe." said Hester. Thank Heaven, that is safe," said Hester,

"Thank Heaven, that is safe," said Hester, sinking back on her pillow.

The lawyer went out, carrying the papers, and the room was restored to its former quiet. Night waned, but still the light of life lingered in Hester's frame. The sounds heralding in the morning began to be heard—the fluttering of fowls roosting on the trees—the crowing of chickens—the lowing of cattle—sometimes the clatter of a horse and cart—last of all, the stirring of the house-servants—then, as the light of day was house-servants — then, as the light of day was stealing in the room, little Julie awoke and began

"Mamma!"

"Bring her here, Juliette—no, Minny, not you—Juliette."

Miss Summers raised the infant, and carried her to the bed side.

The babe's face broke into a glad smile as she tried to clasp her mother around the neck.

"Poor little thing! Ah, Juliette, her first thought and her first words in the morning are, 'mamma." Oh! Juliette, will you love her dearly?

mamma.' Oh! J early?"... "Indeed I will.". "Indeed I will"
"You will take care of her, I know—but, oh!
ore her, caress her, fondle her—that is what poor
hildren miss when they lose their mother, not
are so much as caresses, fond looks, fond words—
to not let her feel the want of these, Juliette."
Minny now removed the babe to dress her. At
his moment, footsteps were heard in the passage,
he door was thrown open, and Ernest Dent
ale, dusty, and travel-stained stood by the bed.
With a cry of joy, Hester sprang up and sank
upon his bosom—

with a cry of joy, Hester sprace who has bosom—
"My Hester! my dear, dear wife, do I find you thus?" groaned Dent, in the anguish of remorse.
"God bless you for coming, Ernest! Oh, I have longed for you—Pre listened, and watched, and waited—I could not compose myself to death without you! And now I hold you—oh, joy! Your arms support me—I rest upon your bosom once more, and feel the beating of your true heart against mine! Let me look into your eyes again—those holy depths"—

"Hester, my own dear wife, will you forgive me every injury, injustice, and cruelty, that I ever inflicted upon you?"

"God bless you, Ernest! May God in heaven bless you! No; I cannot forgive you, for I have

nothing to forgive"——
"You have! you have! Say you forgive me, "No, I cannot say that I forgive you, for that would be an admission that I had injuries to forgive; but I will bless you, Ernest. May God abundantly bless you; may God deal by your sonl, as you have dealt by my heart."

"Hush, hush, Hester! Oh, God! what a bitter ourse!" going the support was abundance.

curse!" cried the strong man, shuddering from head to foot, and turning asby pale. Hester looked at him with perplexed surprise. Then raising her feeble hands, she placed them around his neck, drew his head down to her bosom, and kissed him.

"Here Every Every Label to will the road, and to own it when built. A branch road is to run to Oregon, and to connect with the Columbia river.

Mr. Benton, in submitting this bill, accompanied it by a characteristic speech, able, eloquent and earnest. He will doubtless continue to press it on every suitable occasion; for it is evidently a force of the control o

been too much, even for you."

"Hester, I have injured you deeply and foully.

"Hester, I have injured you deeply and foully." Oh! Hester, I would die to wash out that injury.

feet—while we are supposing impossibilities. I don't know, but I do think, Ernest, that your deoul and body! Soul and body!"

The confession that was trembling on his lips

was choked back. Soon after, Hester, her hand in her husband's palm, sunk into a light slumber, and Colonel Dent, gently laying the little hand upon the coverlet, retired to change his dress. TO BE CONTINUED.

For the National Era. THE SPIRIT'S CALL.

Come home!

Why wilt thou linger in the scenes of Earth,
And spend thy weary days amid their gloom?
Why cheat thy spirit of its heavenly birth,
Or fear the darkness of the silent tomb?
Loved one, come home.

Come home! Come home!
The world has nothing now that's worth thy stay,
The soul that calined thy troubles now has flown,
The loved one's voice, that lingered but a day,
Hath ceased to charm, and is forever gone;
Loved one, come home.

Come home!
Still will I call thee, and would love thee yet,
As I have loved thee in the days of yore;
No memories here can give the heart regret,
Nothing but peace can dwell upon this shore
Loved one, come home.

Come home!
Remember a! the days of youthful joy,
The happy, holy hours that we have known,
The scenes of blessedness without alloy,
Now they have vanished—thou art left alone;
Loved one, come home.

Come home!

For thou art weary, and thy youthful breast
Hath known too much of sorrow to delay;
Thou canst not hope on earth for perfect rest
Leave all its troubles, and the call obey; Loved one, come home. Cone home!

O, come to me! for there are sunny bowers, And crystal streams, in this bright land of song; Sweet angel voices, happy golden hours, That bring no sorrow as they pass along; Loved one, come hom Come home!
Come to me now! I would not have thee stay
Longer on that dim spot where first we met
Leve it behind thee—hasten hence away,
And meet me where we shall be happy yet;
Loved one, come home.

Come home!
For it is sweet to meet with those we love,
Where parting cannot come, and Time's cold has
Can never mar the fadeless flowers above,
Or mar the beauty of this happy land;
Loved one, come home.

New Philadelphia, Ohio.

From the Levington Observer and Reporter STATISTICS OF SLAVERY IN KENTUCKY.

There are in Kentucky, according to the report of the Second Auditor to the present General As-sembly, 192,470 slaves. These are distributed as There are under

nere are	Dermee	H OUG	anu	1,000 111	20	uo.
Do.	do.	1,000	44	1,500 in	11	do.
Do.	do.	1,500	23	2,000 in	6	do.
Do.	do.	2,000	"	2,500 in	6	do.
Do.	do.	2,500	"	3,000 in	7	do.
Do.	do.	3,000	66	3,500 in	4	do.
Do.	do.	3 500	66	4,000 in	4	do.
Do.	do.	4,000	66	4 500 in	3	do.
Do.	de.	4,500	- 66	5,000 in	2	do.
Do.	do.	5,000	11	5,500 in	2	do.
Do.	do.	5,500	"	6,000 in		do.
Do.	do.	6,000	"	6,500 in	1	do.
Do.	do.	6,500	"	7,000 in	1	do.
Do.	do.	7,000	46	7,500 in	1	do.
Do.	do.	7,500	66	8,000 in	0	do.
Do.	do.	8,000	66	8,500 in	1	do.
Do.	do.	8,500		9,000 in	0	do.
Do.	do.	9,000	66	9,500 in	0	do.
Do.	do.	9,500	16	10,000 in	. 0	do.
Do.		10,000		10,500 in	0	do.
Do		0.500		11 000 in	1	do

The counties which contain as many as 3,000 slaves each, and upwards, number 22 counties, and contain, in the aggregate, 110,959 slaves—that is, a clear majority of 29,548 of all the slaves in the State. These 22 counties, as well as I can ascertain, send 34 members to the Legislature, and will send 34 members to the Convention.

The remaining 78 counties (there are 100 county) The remaining 78 counties (there are 100 coun ties in the S ate) contain \$1,411 slaves—a great minority of the slaves of the State—distributed amonght nearly four-fifths of the counties of the State, of which a number contain less than 100 slaves, and 24 counties less than 500 slaves each.

These 78 counties send 66 members to the Legislature, and will send 66 members to the Conven-Of the 34 members of the Convention, that wil be sent from the 22 large slave counties, it is by no means probable that the whole number will belong to the pro-slavery party. It is very doubt-ful what will be the result of the imponding struggle even in Fayette, where there are more slaves than in any other county; and, an equal or greater doubt exists, as to many others of the large slave counties; for example, Bourbon, Shelby, Jefferson, Mason, &c.; and the city of Louisville,

Jefferson, Mason, &c.; and the city of Louisville, embraced in the county of Jefferson, one of the 22 counties, will, probably beyond a doubt, send 4 members to the Convention, who will not be favorable to eternal slavery in Kentucky.

On the other hand, can it be conceived that the great mass of the counties of the State—78 against 22—in which there are comparatively few slaves, will desire to see this calamitous institution made an everleasting curse upon the State, and upon them? Is it to be presumed, that when one loud and unanimous cry, from the whole earth, is rising up for freedom, that the non-slaveholding population of Kentucky will volunteer to be used for the making of slavery endless and hopeless, in the very fairest portion of that earth? We shall see what these things will bring forth.

will bring forth.

Great changes have occurred in the distribution of power in Kentucky since the last Convention met, facy years ago. The great slave counties, which sent six and eight members each, out of the 100 counties, which formed that Convention, will now send one or two, each, out of the 100 members that will form the new Convention. We shall see what this fact will work out.

The multicinus are resolved to do nothing. Let

shall see what this fact will work out.

The politicians are resolved to do nothing. Let them have their way, and reap their reward When did they ever do anything great or wise?

The leaders of party are bent on party ends. When were they ever bent on anything more noble and more lasting? It would be a mercy to the State to crush them all.

The timid and the interested will strive by every means to deter us from attempting anything; and, amongst other means, they are now chiefly busied in proving that nothing can be done, and that, therefore, nothing should be attempted. Let them read the statistics now laid before them, and tell us why we can do nothing.

read the statistics now laid before them, and tell us why we can do nothing.

Oh! that God in his goodness would raise up for the great work on which we are about to embark, here and there, over the State, men worthy of the crisis! Men worthy of the name—worthy of the times—worthy of the work! Men full of prudence, courage, knowledge, and truth; neither leaders of parties nor traders in politics, nor seekers of office, but re alous for the glory of the

Benton, to provide for the construction of a rail-road from the Mississippi to the Pacific, contem-plates a magnificent enterprise. It is proposed to commence at the Bay of San Francisco, and to

erminate at St Louis.

A breadth of one mile from the frontier of Mispose of laying down, at once, one track of rail-road—room being left for other tracks hereafter, and for other sorts of roads. A per centum of the proceeds of the public land sales is to be applied to the construction of the work. It is to be an undertaking by the Government, without the co-operation of individual stockholders. The Gov ernment is to build the road, and to own it when

"Poor Ernest! the journey and the shock has favorite project with him; his heart is in it. W "The road I propose is necessary to us, an now. We want it now. The state of our posses

"Hester, I have injured you deeply and lodny. Will you forgive me?"

"Listen to me, dearest Ernest—dearest husband; and I will recount some of these grievous injuries. My life was cold and dark and barren, until you took me to your bosom; and, since that time, for three blessed years, my life has been full of light and warmth and joy. These are your sins against me."

"Ah! Hester, I have been harsh and cruel to you sometimes."

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"Ah! Hester, I have been harsh and cruel to you sometimes."

"Ah! Hester, I have been harsh and cruel to you sometimes."

"Ah! Hester, I have been harsh and cruel to you sometimes."

"But Hester, I have been harsh and cruel to you sometimes."

"But Hester, I have been harsh and cruel to you sometimes."

"But Hester, I have been harsh and cruel to you sometimes."

"But Hester, I have been harsh and cruel to you sometimes."

"But which was delivered in the Seates of our possesions on the Pacific demands it. The time to be gin has arrived. All the necessary information is n not merely individuals and companies, but communities and nations, are in commotion, all bound to the setting sun—to the gilded horizon of western America. For want of an American road, they seek foreign routes, far round, by sea and land, to reach, by an immense circuit, what is a part of their own land. Until we get a road of our own, we must use and support a foreign route; but thet in a temponary secures demended by but that is a temporary resource, demanded by the exigency of the times, and until we can get our the exigency of the times, and until we can get our own ready. Never did so great an object present itself to the acceptance of a nation. We own the country from sea to sea—from the Atlantic to the Pacific—and upon a breadth equal to the length of the Mississippi—and embracing the whole temperate zone. Three thousand miles across, and half that breadth, is the magnificent parallelogram of the density. We can you a national central of our domain. We can run a national central road, through and through, the whole distance, under our flag and under our laws. Military reasons require us to make it: for troops and mu-

nitions must go there. Political reasons require us to make it: it will be a chain of union between the Atlantic and the Mississippi States. Commercial reasons demand it from us: and here I touch a boundless field, dazzling and bewildering the imagination from its vastness and impor-tance. The trade of the Pacific Ocean, of the western coast of North America, and of eastern Asia, will all take its track, and not only for ourselves, but for posterity. That trade of India which has been shifting its channels from the time of the Phoenicians to the present, is destined to shift once more, and to realize the grand idea

of Columbus. The American road to India will also become the European track to that region.

can, will fly across our continent on a stright line

"The European merchant, as well as the Ameri-

can, will my across our continent on a stright line to China. The rich-commerce of Asia will flow through our centre. And where has that commerce ever flowed, without carrying wealth and dominion with it? Look at its ancient channels, dominion with it? Look at its ancient channels, and the cities which it raised into kingdoms, and the populations which upon its treasures became resplendent in science, learning, and the arts. Tyre, Sidon, Balbec, Palmyra, Alexandria, among its ancient emporiums, attest the power of this commerce to enrich, to aggrandize, and to enlighter, potters. Constantions in the middle lighten nations. Constantinople, in the middle ages, and in the time of the crusades, was the wonder of western Europe; and all because she Genon and Venice, mere cities, in later time became the match of kingdoms, and the envy of the kings, from the mere divided streams of this trade, of which they became the thoroughfare. Lisbon had her great day, and Portugal her preëminence during the little while that the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope put her in communication with the East. Amsterdam, the city of a little territory rescued from the sea, and the Seven United Provinces, not equal in extent to one of our lesser States, became great in arms, in letters, in wealth, and in power; and all upon the East India trade. And London, what makes her the commercial mistress of the world—what makes an island no larger than one of our first class States—the mistress of possessions in the four quarters of the globe—a match for half of Europe—and dominant in Asia? What makes all this, or contributes most to make it, but this same Asiatic trade? In no instance has it failed to carry the nation or the people which possessed it to the highest pinacle of wealth and power, and with it the highest attainments of letters, arts, and sciences. And so will it continue to be. American road to India, through the heart of our country, will evive upon its line all the wonders of which we have read—and will the wonders of which we have read—and will eelipse them. The western wilderness, from the Pacific to the Mississippi, will start into life under its touch. A long line of cities will grow up. Existing cities will take a new start. The state of the world calls for a new road to India,

terity-now and hereafter, for thousands of years

and it is our destiny to give it-the last and great-

est. Let us act up to the greatness of the occa-

sion, and show ourselves worthy of the extrordinary circumstances in which we are placed, by

securing, while we can, an American road to In-dia—central and national—for ourselves and pos-

OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA. The Expositor, published at Independence, Missouri, contains a letter written by Colonel W. Gilpin, in relation to the overland to Califor-

JACKSON COUNTY, Mo., Jan. 8, 1849. Gentlemen: Independence, now for twenty years the emporium of the commerce of the prairies, possesses peculiar advantages as the point of rendezvous and final embarkation for emigrants

going to the Pacific.

Independence recommends itself from the unlimited abundance of supplies to be had at all times, their excellent quality, and adaptation to

the journey.

The habitual annual departure and arrival of emigrants and travellers has created a body of skilful mechanics and all kinds of complete manskilful mechanics and all kinds of complete man-ufacturing establishments in every department of the trades, combined with stores filled with sup-plies for all wants and tastes. Here may be had the small tough horses and mules brought from California, Mexico, and the Indian tribes of the mountains and prairies, as well as the horses, cattle, and mules, of larger size and good blood, which were the receiving grass of the settlements. aised upon the prairie grass of the settlements.

The only road practicable for wagons at present, from the States to the Pacific, is the one through the South Pass, beyond which it branches near the Salt Lake; the right hand fork descends by Snake river to the Columbia; the left hand traverses directly west through the Great Basin of High California, crosses the Sierra Nevada by the sources of Salmon Trout river and the Rio de los Americanos, descending the latter to the Sacramento, and down it to San Francisco bay. Sacramento, and down it to San Francisco bay. These roads, which only four years ago were uncertain, difficult, and dangerous, are now permanently established, easy, and safe. The large and prosperous settlement of the Mormons at the Salt Lake affords a central point to rest and recruit. Families travelling with horned cattle accomplish the trip in 120 days; and, if judicious in the management of their animals, at no expense, but the small cost of provisions and groceries, so excellent are the roads, the climate, and the pastures.

The following table of latitudes and longitudes

Independence - - 30 07 94 00
South Pass - - 42 29 109 00
Mormon City - - 40 26 112 00
Now Helvetia, California - 39 40 120 34
Astoria, Oregon - 46 19 124 30
These roads are, therefore, direct and straight, only excepting the deflection into the South Pass; the distances, roughly estimated, being 1,850 miles to San Francisco, and 1,950 to Astoria.

I have stated 120 days as the length of the journey; but parties of young men, having packs and good animals and guides, may easily reach the Sacramento in forty-five or fifty days; nor need such confine themselves to the wagon road, but may take the route of the Arkansas, or by Santa Fe Independence has been the point selected for the departure of the military and exploring expe-ditions to Oregon, Mexico, and California, both before and during the war, and of their return and discharge. Other points higher up the Mis-

"My own dear Hester—my poor, simple-hearted Hester!"

"Your voice, too. Oh! Ernest, how my ear has hingered for the tones of your voice—oh, joy! God bless you for coming, Ernest! God bless you for coming, Ernest! God bless you for coming!"

Colonel Dent laid her gently back upon the pillow. New life seemed to be infused into Hester. Her soul seemed to be infused into the eve of flight. Her eyes were bright as stars, and her whole countenance was irradiated.

Colonel Dent took a seat by her side. Miss Summers took this opportunity to slip from the room.

State, the good of the people, the advancement of the human race!

Are there not such men in Kentucky? Yea—and they will be heard and felt. Let not the cess have all the disadvantage of being on the castern bank of the Missouri, and, as yet, far behind Independence in the abundance and cheapness of supplies.

The maritime country on the Pacific extends along the ocean from San Diego to Vancouver's Island, and is confined between the snowy ridge of the Sierra Nevada and the beach, Its average width exceeds 150 miles—its length 1,200. This Sierra Nevada is the prolongation of the Andes of Chili, Benton, to provide for the scenare by Mr. along the ocean from San Diego to Vancouver's Island, and is confined between the snowy ridge of the Sierra Nevada and the beach. Its average width exceeds 150 miles—its length 1,200. This Sierra Nevada is the prolongation of the Andes of Chili, Peru, Colombia, Central America, and Mexico—preserving all its characteristics unaltered, of reat height, volcanoes, volcanic rock, and lava. t is grander here than in South America, because, receding from the coast, it is accompanied by this maritime region, which gives room for a

by this maritime region, which gives room for a series of fine rivers—the Bonaventura, San Joachim, Sacramento, Shasty river, Tlameth, Umpqua, Wallamette, Columbia, Puget's Sound.

This whole region, therefore, abounds with the same mineral productions as Spanish America, whilst it has its own grand excellences for commerce, agriculture, both arable and pastoral, infinite fisheries, forests, internal navigation, and position between the valley of the Mississippi and China—a delicious and tranguil climate, and sub-pictures, properly framed, will make a valuable set of purior in the property framed, will make a valuable set of purior in the property framed, will make a valuable set of purior in the property framed, will make a valuable set of purior in the property framed, will make a valuable set of purior in the property framed, will make a valuable set of purior in the property framed, will make a valuable set of purior in the property framed, will make a valuable set of purior in the property framed, will make a valuable set of purior in the property framed, will make a valuable set of purior in the country will be enlisted, and no effort spared to maintain its present reputation as the leading literary periodical of America.

**Creat inducements to Postmasters and Clubs, unequal-lead by those of any other Establishment.*

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Enths.

**Creat inducements to Postmasters and China—a delicious and tranquil climate, and sub-lime scenery, make this incontestably the finest new country of which the human race has yet

anywhere possessed itself.
Yours, respectfully,
To Messrs. Sam. Ralston, Samuel D. Lucas,
Smallwood Noland.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NATIONAL ERA.

REFORMATION IN LAPLAND .- Accounts from Nor way, says the "Evangelical Christendom," (Eng.,) for January, state that there is an extensive religious movement among the supine and vice-sunk-en Laplanders. The revival commenced on the Swedish frontier with the labors of Swedish missionaries, and had already extended far into the northern interior of Norway, working wondrous

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

hanges. The writer says:

"Not only has more than one Laplander be roused to become a preacher of righteousness and salvation by the Cross of Christ, but the reality of the divine work is evidenced by the fruits of a moral reformation—the proverbially drunken Laplander becoming sober and temperate wherever this gospel zeal has spread."

"The Laborers Few."—Rev. Mr. Dean, of

the Hong Kong Mission, in appealing to the Bap-tist Board for a reinforcement of their Chinese Missions, says:

"I am unequal to any considerable mental or
physical effort. Mr. Goddard's health is enfec-

bled, and his lungs forbid much effort in preaching. The brethren at Ningpoo are laboring zealously and encouragingly, but they are but two; and when we come to add together the various items of available strength for Missionary work, the sum total is exceedingly small. We dare not compare it with the work to be done, lest it should be lost in the comparison."

The calls for preachers, of which the above,

The calls for preachers, or which the above, from an overtasked laborer, is but an item, are indeed becoming great, both at home and abroad. The American Home Missionary Society is calling loudly for devoted ministers for the Western field; and all the Foreign Boards are utterly unable to meet a tithe of the openings for the introduction of the Georgia into beather countries. duction of the Gospel into heathen countries.

REV. DR. JUDSON, the oldest Foreign Missionary from the American Baptist churches, having ry from the American Baptist churches, having been thirty-five years in the field, proposes, says the Baptist Magazines, removing to Ava, the capital of Burmah, for the purpose of bringing to higher perfection his Burman and English Dictionary. His proposal has been cordially acceded to by the Executive Committee.

FOREIGN MISSIONS—During the first six months

of the present financial year, the receipts of the American Board have amounted to \$157,000; and they have now in the field about 570 Missionary laborers, stationed at 97 important points of moral influence throughout the heathen world. of moral influence throughout the heathen world.
COLLEGES AND SEMINARIES.—It is well known
that, for some years, the last Thursday in February has been observed by leading churches of different denominations as a day of united interest
and prayer in behalf of colleges and seminaries of
learning, and that this period is anticipated with deep interest by the friends of religion connected with such institutions.

The very ardent hope has been expressed, by such as have most devotedly pondered the subject, that intelligent Christians throughout the land, who love our common Zion, and would raise and extend her influence, may this year re-

At the present moment, a voice seems to come up, alike from waking and slumbering millions, "The harvest truly is great, but the laborers are few; pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest, that he would send forth laborers into his harvest." requiring cultivated talent, are not wanting in their numbers of eager aspirants, it is a most humiliating fact, that the comparative numbers of those looking to the sacred office are much di minished. Though, at the same time, the extra ordinary openings of Providence for Missionary labor, in pagan lands, in our new States and Ter-ritories, and in other regions, as well as the in-creased necessities for wakefulness, liberality, and efficiency, in established churches, all seem to

combine for augmenting the loud calls for a well-educated, pious ministry.

The means now in prospect for the pulpit instruction of even our own twenty-three millions—probably to be doubled in ten years—are seen to probably to be doubted in ten years—are seen to be, without some extra effort, fearfully inadequate whilst calls from abroad are every year multiply-ing. But if those of the pulpit and the press, who are privileged to exert a wide controlling influ ence over public sentiment, will nobly use the privilege—summoning youthful talent to the high-est ends of life, and leading the best minds to the great Source of wisdom and beneficence-new an orightening prospects, in reference to an able

REACTION.

Marlboro' Hotel, Boston, Feb. 10.

The following call for a public meeting, signed by five hundred of the most respectable and wealthy citizens of Maysville and Mason county, including Adam Beatty and John A. McClung appears in the Maysville Herald:

The undersigned, citizens of the county of Ma son, slaveholders and non-slaveholders, have seen a call for a public meeting of those opposed to any change or alteration of the institution of slavery in Kentucky. Recognising the undoubted right of our fellow-citizens, who regard slavery as a blessing, to express that opinion, and to perpetu-ate the institution if they can, we claim also the right to express our opinion upon a subject in which we are as deeply interested as themselves, which we are as deeply interested as themselves, and to take such action as, upon a careful and intelligent survey of the circumstances surrounding us, may seem to us expedient and proper.

We respectfully invite all our fellow-citizens of the county, who regard slavery as a misfortune and not a blessing, who desire in some rational and considerate manner to respect the way for its

considerate manner to prepare the way for its gradual removal from our State, to meet us at the court-house in the city of Maysville on the second court-house in the city of Maysville on the second Monday in February, being county-court day, and there consult with us as to what should be done, or whether it is expedient for us to do anything at present in relation to this subject.

In placing our signatures to this call, we do not desire to be understood as pledging ourselves to any definite action whatever. We merely desire to record our names among these who record the to record our names among those who regard the institution of slavery as a heavy present calamity upon us, and as threatening our children with still more serious evils. We desire to show that we are willing and desirous to take all reasonable, are willing and desirous to take all reasonable, just, and constitutional steps to relieve our children of this great political and social evil; and we desire to consult with our fellow-citizens who agree with us in opinion, as to whether anything can non be done to promote the great object which we desire to accomplish, or whether it would be better to do nothing.

Laby's BOOK AND FAMILY MAGAZINE.—Theold set Magazine in the United States; contains monthly sixty pages of reading matter, by the first writers in the country, twelve more than the New York magazines. Tw.

ies without the Lady's Bollar Newspaper, 30; nwe copies, with one to the person sending the club, \$10; eight copies, \$15; twelve copies, \$20.

A specimen of either the Lady's Book or the Lady's Bollar Newspaper sent to any person paying postage on the request. Address

L. A. GODEY,

Feb. 3.

No. 113 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. LIBERTY ALMANAC FOR 1849,

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE—1849.

O. R. GRAHAM, J. L. CHANDLER, AND J. B. TAYLOR, EDITORS.

THE January number of Graham's Magasine—the first I number of the New V · lunte—is now ready for the mails and for shipments to agents. The Publishers and Editors, while expressing satisfaction in the extraordinary success with which their efforts to elevate the character of the periodical literature of the oountry have been crowned, respectfully offer a statement of their proparations for the New Volume. It is will known that no other Magazine ever published in the English language has presented auch an array of illustrious contributors. Bryant, Cooper, Pauluing, Herbert, Longfellow, Hoffman, Willis, Fay, Simms, constitute alone a corps greater than any over before engaged for a single work. An examination of our last volumes will show that these disquished writers have all furnished for this miscellany articles equal to the best they have given to the world. They, with our other old contributors, will continue to enrich our pages with their productions; and several eminent authors who have not hitherto appeared in our pages will hereafter be added to the list. Of course, therefore, all attempts to compete with Graham's Magazine, in its literary character will be unsuccessful. In every department, the highest talent in the country will be enlisted, and no effort spared to maintain its present reputation as the leading literary periodical of America.

led by those of any other Establishment.

For three dollars, in advance, (par money in the States from which it is remitted,) one copy of Graham for one year, and messotint portraits, on proof sheets, of Gen. Taylor. Gen. Butler, Gen. Scott, Gen. Worth, and Capt. Walker. These pictures, properly framed, will make a valuable set of parlor or library pictures. They are engraved from undoubted originals, by the best artists, and are of themselves worthy the price of a year's subscription to Graham's Magazine. Or, at the option of the subscriber remitting three dollars, we will send any three of Miss Pickering's or Mrs. Grey's popular works, or a magnificent print, from the burin of a celebrated English artist.

DE WOLF & FARWELL,

TTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law. Office, Clark street, opposite the Court House, Chicago, Illinois.
CALVIN DE WOLF.
Jan. 4—1y. WILLIAM W. FRAWELL. Jan. 4-1v. ATLANTIC HOUSE.

DANIEL PEARSON, Cabot street, Beverly, Massacht

LEVI COFFIN. COMMISSION MERCHANT, and Dealer in Free Labo Dry Goods and Groceries, northwest corner of Nintl and Wain'tt streets, Cincinnati, Ohio. Aug. 24.—3m

LAW OFFICE, SYRACUSE, N. Y. PENCER & NORTH, Attorneys and Counsellers at Luw, Syracuse, New York. Office, Standard Buildings. Jan. 28.—Cf. JOHN W. NORTH GLENHAVEN WATER CURE.

GLENHAVEN WATER CURE.

THIS new and commodious establishment for the treatment, by Water, of Disease, is open to receive Patients. It is situated at the head of Skaneateles Lake, ten miles north of Homer, and two and a half miles from the village of Scott, in the State of New York. The house is large, commodious, and newly built. The springs are four in number, three of which rise on the mountain, on the west side of the Lake, six hundred feet above its level. They are pure, soft, very cold, and abundant. The scenery is very romantic, and the situation, for the invalid, delightfully inviting. Dr. S. O. Gleason and lady have charge of the medical department, and will give their attention exglusively to those seeking health at the "Cure." James C. Jackson and wife take charge of the business and home department; and all letters having reference to business, or to admission, should be addressed to Mr. Jackson, and the postage paid, when they will receive due attention. A general supervision of the means of comfort and the welfare of the patients is in the hands of a young lady who has been greatly benefited under the hydropathic treatment. We can accommodate nicely, for the winter, some fifteen or twenty patients. Our sitting room and dining hall are spacious, and front the Lake. Those wishing to try the Water treatment had better apply without delay, as in most cases winter treatment is equally successful with summer treatment, and in many cases greatly superfor as a means of oure; and an early application will secure the best opportunities for location as regards rooms. Tenns.—Five dollars per week, payable weekly. Patients wishing fire other than in the sitting room, can have one in their rooms, but will be charged each one dollar per week extra. Those wishing to occupy rooms singly, and have fire in them, will pay ten dollars per week, payable weekly. Washing and ironing in the institution, fifty cents per dozen pieces. Each patient must have one linen sheet a yard and a half aquare, two woulen blankets, three

AGENCY FOR PATENTS, WASHINGTON, D. C. ZENAS C. ROBBINS, Mechanical Engineer and Solicitor.

Zenas C. Robbins, Mechanical Engineer and Solicitor.

Zenas C. Robbins, Mechanical Engineer and Solicitor.

Papers for Applicants for Patents, and transact all other business in the line of his profession at the Patent Office. He can be consulted on all questions relating to the Patent Laws and decisions in the United States or Europe. He will when immediate attention will be given to it, and all the in-formation that could be obtained by a visit of the applicant in person, relating to the novelty of their invention, and the requisite steps to be taken to obtain a Patent therefor—

He has the honor of referring, by permission, to-

Hon. Robert Smith, Illinois; Hon. J. A. Rockwell, Connecticut Washington, November 28, 1848.

To all whom it may concern:

During the time I have filled the office of Commissioner of Patents, and for some time previous, Zenas C. Robbins, Esq., has followed the business of l'atent Solicitor in this city, and has been in the daily prosecution of business in the line of his profession at the Patent Office.

I am well acquainted with Mr. Robbins personally, and believe him to be a man of integrity and ability, to whom persons at a distance may safely intrust their business. I am pleased to have the opportunity to say that he is faithful to the interests of his clients, and has been, thus far, very successful in the practice of his profession.

Jan. 11.

EDMUND BURKE.

MASSACHUSETTS QUARTERLY REVIEW. MASSACHUSETTS QUARTERLY REVIEW.

No. V. — DECEMBER, 1848.

CONTENTS.—The Political Destination of America. Legality of American Slavery. The Law of Evidence. The Works of Walter Savage Landor. A New Theory of the Effect of the Tides. Postal Reform. The Free Soil Movement. Short Reviews and Notices.

Edited by Theodore Parker. Devoted to the Great Questions of the Day, in Politics, Religion, Humanity, &c.

Terms, §3 per year, in advance.

New subscribers, remitting §4.50, will be supplied with the work from the beginning to the close of the 2d volume. Liberal commissions allowed to agents, for new subscribers, COOLIDGE & WILEY, Publishers, Jan. 4.—Imi

PATENTS.

PATENT AGENCY.—All matters connected with the Patent Office, Drawings, Specifications, &c., accurately and promptly prepared and attended to.
Aug. 26.

S. A. PEUGH, Washington, D. C. LARD FOR OIL.

LARD WANTED.—Cash paid for corn, mast, and slop-fed Lard. Apply to THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oll Manufacturer, Jan. 20. 33 Water street, near Walnut, Cincinnasi, O. TEMPERANCE. BEERS'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL, Third street, nort of Pennsylvania arenue, and near the Railroad Depo Washington City. Prices to suit the times. April 29.—tf

COMMISSION STORE. W. GUNNISON, General Commission Merchant, 1 Bosoly's Wharf, Baltimore, Md. Dec. 23.-iy BOSTON PIANO FORTE MANUFACTORY. BOSTON PIANO FORTE MANUFACTORY,
THE subscribers having removed from No. 402 and 406,
(where they have been located for about twenty years
past,) to their new manufactory, No. 400, Washington street,
Boston, will continue to manufacture Piano Fortee of every
description. They have the exclusive right for manufacturing Coleman's patent Edolian Attachment in Massachusetts,
with the right to vend in all parts of the country.
Every instrument purchased as aboye is warranted to give
entire satisfaction, or the purchase money will be refunded
Any orders by mail executed at as low prices as if the purchase were present, and warranted as above.

T. GILBERT & CO.
Firm—T. Gilbert and Wm. H. Jameson. Aug. 24—10m

Firm-T. Gilbert and Wm. H. Jan JUDGE JAY'S LETTER TO BISHOP IVES. JUDGE JAY'S LETTER TO BISHOP IVES.

A LETTER to the Right Rev. L. Silliman Ives, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of North Carolins: occasioned by his late Address to the Convention of his Diocess. By WILLIAM JAY. Third edition.

The numerous readers of this most excellent and interesting letter, published in the National Era in 1847, will be pleased to know that it has been handsomely stereotyped, under the direction of the Executive Committee of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and is now for sale at \$2.40 per hundred, or three cents single.

Orders, accompanied by the cash, and directing by what conveyance they may be forwarded, will be promptly executed by WILLIAM HARNED, April 12.

THE Depository, Reading Room, and Office of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society have been removed from 22 Spruce street to No. 61 John street, near William street, New York.

Having secured this central and ellgible location, the Executive Committee entertain a hope that every friend of the cause, visiting New York, will make it a point to call and obtain a supply of the Society's publications, and other works on the subject of slavery, of which it is intended that a full supply shall be kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country, enclosing the cash, and directing by what mode of conveyance the parcels shall be sent, will receive prompt attention. onveyance the parcels shall be sent, will receive prompt asention.

Files of all the Anti-Slavery papers published in the Unitel States are carefully preserved, and are accessible to all
risiters, free of charge. A large number of Religious and
Literary newspapers are also received and filed.

The office of the American Missionary Association has
also been removed to the same building. Communications
and packages for either Society should be directed as above
WILLIAM HARNED,
May 4.

Fublishing and Office Agent.

[CF Anti-Slavery papers will please copy.

REMOVAL.

OFFICE FOR PATENTS.

P. H. WATSON, Attorney and Solicitor of Patents, Washeington, D. C., prepares Specifications and Drawings,
and solicits Letters Patent for new inventions, in this country and Europe, and transacts with promptness, and for a
moderate fee, all business belonging to his profession.
A comprehensive experience as a practical Mechanic casbles him readily to understand the nature of an invention
from a rough drawing and description, which being sent to
him by letter, the Inventor may be informed whether his invention be patentable, and how to proceed to obtain a patent
without the expense and trouble of coming in person to
Washington. OFFICE FOR PATENTS. Letters must be post paid.

Office on F street, opposite the Patent Office.
Oct. 26,—*tji

FITS! FITS!! FITS!!! DR. HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT. HE astonishing success which has attended the use of this invaluable medicine for epileptic fits, for falling kness, is passine, cramps, convulsions, &co., renders it the ost valuable medicine ever discovered. In fact, as a remer for the above diseases, it stands unrivalled and alone, here is no other reliable remedy.

TEETHING, WORMS. er costiveness, will produce this disorder. In all such cases, the Vogetable Extract is the only medicine which can be relied on with any degree of safety. Mothers who have small children should remember this.

MANY A CHILD, the past year, who has suffered with this complaint, and has been given over by physicians to die, has been restored by the use of but one bottle of Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract.

From the Cincinnati Commerc al. REMARKABLE CURE.

The following certificate was given to Mesars. Thomas & Miles, Dr. Hart's agents for the sale of his Vegetable Extract, for the cure of epileptic fits or falling sickness. We are induced to give it a place in our editorial columns, from the fact that it is the only known medicine that will cure epilepsy, at the same time believing it to be one of the greatest discoveries in melical science. Physicians and men of solence of all ages have been trying to discover a remedy for this disease, but all has been in vain until the present discovery of Dr. Hart; and we would now say to those afflicted with fits, despair no longer, for there is hope.

with fits, despair no longer, for there is hope.

CINCINNATI, August 26, 1848.

GENTLEMEN: It is almost impossible for language to express with what heartfelt satisfaction I address these few lines to you, for the purpose of informing you of the beneficial results that have been effected by the use of Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract.

Ny son, aged twelve years, has been severely afflicted with epiloptic fits, and with such severity that the opinion was, he could not be oured.

In one of his paroxysma, he fell and broke his arm. I called in Dr. Mulford, a very eminent physician, who re-set it. He informed me that my soul's nervous system was very much deranged, and that it would be impossible to cure him of epilepsy, as epileptic fits were almost incurable, and employing physicians in his case would be only throwing money away.

I called upon Dr. Pulsee; he informed me that the disease had assumed a chronic form, and it would take a long time to cure him, if he could be cured at all.

I called upon Dr. Pultee; he informed me that the disease had assumed a chronic form, and it would take a long time to cure him, if he could be curred at all.

He became worse and worse, and I began to think there was no cure for him, until I saw the advertisement of Ir. Hart's Vegetable Extract in one of our city papers, with extractine the constitution of the Extract.

I called at your store, and, after conversing with hy the use of the Extract.

I called at your store, and, after conversing with Mr. Thomas, I came to the conclusion to purchase a three dollar package it did little orn good I the ught I would try another, from the use of which I perceived some little benefit. I then came to the conclusion to purchase a ten dollar how. I found that it was of so much service to him I was induced to purchase the second And I am truly thankful that I did so, as by the use of the ten packages he has been restored to perfect health.

so, as of the use of the feel desirons of seeing bim, and ascertaining farther particulars, I should be pleased to gratify them by their salling on me at my residence, southwest or ner of Fourth and Park streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Messrs. Thomas & Milles, 169 Main street, Cincinnati, Ohio, agents for Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract, for the cure of epi epic of its.

A VOICE FROM KENTHLOUY A VOICE FROM KENTUCKY.

The following letter was sent to Dr. Hart, from a father those daughter, aged seven years, had from two to sixteen phleptic fits per cay. The original letter can be seen by salling on Thomas & Miles, Cincinnati, Ohio. Extract from Mr. Bettis's Letter. BRACKEN COUNTY, KY., November 2, 1848. DEAR Sir: My daughter was seven years of age on the oth of last October. In August last she was suddenly at-

ONE PACKAGE. described to them the situation of my child, who for seven weeks of time had lost her power of speech, but her reason was still good. I can say, sir, with indescribable in the CURED MY CHILD.

SIXTEEN EPILEPTIC FITS

She has not had a fit since the second day she commenced taking the medicine. Several of my neighbors, who were witness to the almost miraculous efficacy of your medicine, Extract of a Letter received from Messrs. Seaton & Share. MAYSVILLE, November 22, 1848. GENTLEMEN: Your favor of the 18th is received, enclosing a letter from Mr. Bettis to Dr. Hart. The statement in regard to the purchase, &c., is substantially correct, and we have no doubt but that the effect of the medicine on his child was as described by him.

Yours, respectfully,

SEATON & SHARP.

Messrs. Thomas & Miles, Cincinnati, Ohio.

A PHYSICIAN'S TESTIMONY n reference to the almost miraculous efficacy of this medicine, we would refer the afflicted to the foll timony of Dr. J. Dart, one among the many eminent ians of Cincinnati: CINCINNATI, November 24, 1848.

GENTLEMEN: In justice to Dr. Hart, I feel it my duty to send you the following, with pern ission to make use of it as you may deem advisable.

My child was severely afflicted with a state of the control of the contro y eight months. At times, he would have from twelve to itteen fits in twenty-four hours.

Almost every kind of medicines generally used by physicians, for this most distressing complaint, was tried without clans, for this most distressing complaint, was tried without any beneficial results.

In May last, I came to the conclusion to try Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract. I called at your store, and purchased one package. I have the freasure to inform you that the ONE PACKAGE-CURED HIM,

ONE PAUNAGE CURED FILTY; after all other medicines had failed.

My principal object in sending this communication is that those who are themselves or who have children thus afflicted ma; be induced to give it a trial, as I feel assured it will cure many cases of epilepsy, if taken and persevered in according to directions. ording to directions.

Should any person feel desirons of ascertaining further articulars in reference to my shiddless. particulars in reference to my child's case, I should be pleased to have them call upon or address me, post paid, at my residence. I remain yours, truly,

J. DART, M. D.,

Third street, between Stone and Wood, I'd Messrs. Thomas & Mills, 169 Main street, Cincinnati, sgents for the sale of Dr. S. Hart's Vegetable Extract, for the cure of epilepsy. Prepared by S. HART, M. D., New York. Price: One package
Four packages
Eight packages RT It is carefully packed up in boxes for transportation and sent to any part of the United States, Mexico, and Wes

o. 169 Main street, Cincinnati, Ohio, General Agents for the United States, to whom all communications must be addressed, post paid. A. B. & D. Sands, 100 Fulton street, New York. A. B. & D. Sands, 100 Fulton street, New York.
Abel Tompkins, 38 Cornbill, Boston.
Seth S. Hance, 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore.
L. Wilcox, jun., Piamond and Market streets, Pittsburg.
Gad Chapim, Eighth and Market streets, Louisville.
E. & H. Gaylord, Cleveland. Fay & Killbourne, Columbus.
Henry Blakaly & Co., St. Louis.
S. Wright & Co., New Orleans.
David Bagbee, Bangor. J. H. Reed & Co., Chicago.
David Craighead, Indianapolis.
E. L. Hollidge, Buffalo.
Charles Stott, Washington, D. C.
H. D. Wade & Co., Rochester.

THOMAS & MILES.

And for sale by most of the principal Druggists and Mer-thants throughout the United States, Canada, and the West (ndies.

PRINTERS' MATERIALS. TYPE FOUNDRY.—The subscribers have taken the Type Foundry, No. 59 Gold street, and will continue the business heretofore conducted by Robert Taylor. They will attend to all orders they may receive with punctuality and despatch. All the Type manufactured by them will be hand cast, and they will furnish alk kinds of Printers' Materials of the best quality.

Mr. J. A. T. Overend is still employed in superintending the manufacturing denartment.

turing department.
WHITING & TAYLOR,

WHITING & TAYLOR,
Successors to Robert Taylor, corner of Gold
Charles Whiting. \ and Ann streets, New York.
Theodore Taylor. \ Jan. 20.-tf GLASCOE, HENRY, & WEBB. OTTON and Tobacco Factors; Dealers in Bloc / Iron, Pig Lead, Bagging and Rope, &c.; Commis rwarding—Columbia street, next to Broadway Ho NO FELLOWSHIP WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

A SCRIPTURAL ARGUMENT In favor of withdrashing from Churches and Ecclesiastical Bodies to crating Slaveholding among them, by Rev. Silas McKeet of Bradford, Vermont, is the title of a tract of 40 pages, inspablished by the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and for sale at their Depository in New York. Prices \$2.50 a hundred; single copy, 3 cents.

WILLIAM HARNED, Agent,
April 20.

61 John street, New York. LAW OFFICE, COLUMBUS, O.

WILLIAM B. JARVIS, Jun, Attorney and Counsello at Lase, Columbus, Obio. Office up stairs in Heren tourt's Building, between American Hotel and Neil House. Business connected with the profession, of all kinds, puts IMPROVED LARD OIL.

I equal to sperm for combusion, also for machinery at woollens, being manufactured without acids, can always purchased and shipped in strong barries, prepared express to prevent leakage. Orders received and executed for the Lake, Atlantic, and Southern oities, also for the West Indiand Canadas. Apply to

THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer, Jan. 20. 33 Water street, near Walnut, Cincinnati, Company of the street, and the s

JUST PUBLISHED. A NEW Anti-Slavery Work, entitled The Black Code of A. the District of Columbia, in force September 1st, 1855; by Worthington G. Snethen, Counsellor at Law, Washington City. Published by the American and Forsign Anti-Slavery Society, and for sale at No. 61 John street, New York, by WILLIAM HARNED, Publishing Agent. Price, 25 cents per copy, and 25 per sent. discount to booksellers—invariably cash.

asn.

(7) The author of the present work has nearly completed, or publication, the Black Code of each of the States in the Jinion. That of Maryland will next make its appearance.

New York, Oct. 19, 1848. MEDICAL Practitioners and Surgeons, north side of 7th street, two doors east of Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio. R. D. MUSSEY, M. D. W. H. MUSSEY, M. D.

CALVIN DE WOLF, Attorney and Counsellor, Telegraph Buildings, Clark street, Chicago, Illinois. Particular attention paid to collections. County, Illinois. County court—first Monday in February, May, and Ocober.

Circuit court—second Monday in June and November.

Ex Demands for suit abould be on hand twenty days be feeb. 3.—1 yr.gr. FARM FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE.

TOR SALE, a Farm haif a mile from, and commanding an excellent view of, the flourishing town of Salem, Columbiana country, Ohio, containing eighty acres, well improved it has a large brick house, two frame barns, an ordinated of grafted fruit trees, an inexhaustible supply of the best of grafted fruit trees, an inexhaustible supply of the best of soft waster in wells and springs, a well of soft waster in the litches. House and part well shaded with trees. A healthy and beautiful country seat.

JONAS D. CATTELLY, Feb. 3—4t